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TALKING POLITICS.

McKinley is Speech Making in Iowa, and Hill in New York.

GERMAN CATHOLIC RESOLUTION

They Emphatically Favor the Restoration of the Pope's Temporal Power—Hill Denounces the McKinley Bill Which its Author Defends.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 23.—There was the greatest outpouring to meet McKinley at the depot to-day since Grant's last visit to the state. Twenty-five crowded excursion trains from all parts of Iowa arrived, supplemented by regular trains and all crowded to the utmost. Fully 50,000 people were in the streets during the monster procession and the entire marching body to the number of thousands, carried corn-stalk canes and wore American tinplate Ohio badges. McKinley was everywhere widely cheered, and the coliseum, capable of seating 8000 people, was not large enough to accommodate the crowds.

This afternoon Major McKinley spoke two hours on tariff and silver. He was continuously applauded. He was followed by Allison, Henderson and Lacey.

Governor Hill Speech Making.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Governor Hill made two speeches in this city to-day. He arrived with his private secretary and Colonel McElwee at 1:30 p. m. and was driven to the grounds of the Dutchess County Agricultural society, where he delivered an address before 30,000 people.

The governor was tendered a reception at the residence of Chief Justice Barnard of the supreme court, which was attended by about 200 of the city's leading politicians and professional men, and was the most brilliant social event Poughkeepsie has known for a long time. Then the governor was driven to the Dutchess club where he was serenaded by the Twenty-first regiment band.

At 7:30 he mounted an improvised platform in front of the club house and spoke to the large crowd which had gathered. He said in opening that he would not open the campaign by a set speech, as he had originally intended, but styled his remarks a "political shot or two."

He said: "The Democratic party enters the campaign with feelings of confidence in the result. New York is a Democratic state, let me call your attention that in state issues the party has lost the state but once in nine or ten years. The Democratic party has no issues to set. We started where we were in 1884 and 1888. In 1888 we set the flag of tariff reform upon our shoulders, and there we shall carry it on to victory. If the Republicans are tired of the issues, they can abandon it, we shall carry it to the end."

The speaker denounced the McKinley bill, which he said was framed to take money from the people and to aid monopolies, and while it has not ruined the country has not benefitted it. "It has not raised wages and the country is made to suffer from overtaxation under this very law. The Democratic party believes the place of the surplus is to be in the pocket of the people not in the government treasury. [Cheers.

"The Republicans said a year ago that we could not secure control of the legislature, the result was a Democratic legislature on a joint ballot, which gave the lowest tax levy in thirty-six years and gave also the shortest legislative session in seventeen years."

The governor condemned the Republican senate for not passing the bill to redistrict the state after the last census. He pronounced the Republican platform on high license a "delusion and a snare." While the platform declared for local option, both houses of the legislature failed two years ago to pass the bill in accordance with their platform. The Democrats believe that all revenues, whether called taxes or excise fees, should belong to the locality where collected and not go the state to be distributed among counties having no licenses.

The names of Flower and Sheehan were vociferously applauded when mentioned by the governor. At the conclusion of his speech Governor Hill left for Albany.

German Catholics Resolve.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The platform adopted at the German Catholic congress to-night declares that the German American congress embrace the opportunity of publicly and distinctly fix position on the so-called Roman question, namely, the temporal power of the pope. As free American citizens we will not tolerate any interference with the free expression of our views on this extremely important church matter. The entirely free exercise of the highest apostolic power, according to God's ordinance, is intimately connected, as well with us we fare with the entire church as with the territorial independence of the holy see, willed by divine providence. It is a necessary means in our present political and social situation to secure and maintain that freedom in its full meaning of the word. Rome, as the natural seat of the papacy, as the center of the church, as the metropolis of the Catholic world, belongs to the popes.

We will never cease to courageously sustain the holy father and to strive with all legal and legitimate means to regain the freedom due to the successor of St. Peter.

We believe the time has come when an international congress can convene for the purpose of aiding in the restoration of the pope's temporal power. We believe that no country in the world is better adapted for holding such a congress than the United States and that no time is more opportune than the occasion of the World's Fair in Chicago. This, our cherished wish, we respectfully submit for the consideration and approval of all our brethren in the Catholic faith, to the good will and approval of our efficient bishop, especially of his eminence our beloved cardinal, James Gibbons, of Baltimore, and lastly with filial reverence and love to the decision of our sovereign pontiff, Leo XIII.

We demand the full right and liberty to remain without interference from any one our German mother tongue together with the language of the country. At the same time we protest most emphatically that for this reason the cry of foreigners is raised against us and that an attempt is made to deny to us the rights with other American citizens.

We protest against all [illegible] to encroach upon all the rights [illegible] secession and pr[illegible] We protest in the [illegible] against the attempt [illegible] withdraw from the [illegible] support of the government [illegible] American clergy of supporting the [illegible]

Pueblo's Public Building.

DENVER, Sept. 23.—[illegible] Washington special to the Times says: [illegible] is a possibility now that the government will only be required to pay $[illegible] for the site for the Pueblo, Colo., P. O. building. Gordon, who is in Washington in the interest of his own property, had a hearing before Assistant Secretary Crounse yesterday and presented very strong reasons, so Crounse says, why his site, located in south Pueblo, should be selected. He urged it to the government for $[illegible]. Thirteen other sites are offered, the price range from $60,000 to $90,000. In addition to this, it is stated that will cost $[illegible]0,000 to build a proper foundation for any of these sites. Gordon's property is only half a mile from any other of the sites offered. As no one is here to present the claims for the other sites it need surprise no one if Crounse recommends that Gordon's property be purchased.

World's Fair Notes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Work on the Mines and Mining building of the World's Fair has progressed so far that the first of trusses to be put across the immense central area, 120 feet in height, was put in position today, and the stars and stripes given to the breeze from its top in honor of the event.

The Womans' building is so well forward that the placing of ornamental staff upon its outer walls will begin on Monday. The British, German and other foreign commissioners have about concluded their investigations.

A Fireman Lost.

DENVER, Sept. 23.—A special to The Republican from Canon City says: A. P. Baer, a fireman on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, while going through the canon about 8 o'clock last night fell from his engine and disappeared. Search failed to throw any light on his whereabouts and it is supposed he fell into the Arkansas river and was drowned.

An Ex-Governor's Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—A special from Marysville, Mo., says: Ex-Governor Albert P. Morehouse committed suicide at his residence at 9 o'clock this morning. Several weeks ago the governor was violently overheated while driving cattle, and has been in a very nervous condition since.

Nebraska Republicans.

LINCOLN, Sept. 23.—The Republican state convention will meet in this city to-morrow for the purpose of nominating a supreme judge and two regents of the state university. There are 545 delegates and owing to the bitter feeling growing out of the defeat of Judge Reese for renomination in 1890, a long and bitter struggle is expected in the convention.

Trinidad's Fire Department Disbanded.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 23.—To-night the members of the Trinidad fire department are having a big demonstration which will last until midnight, when the apparatus will be turned over to the city and the various companies disbanded. This leaves the city with no protection against fire. The action of the fire boys is due to the fact that the city council refused to compensate them for time put in at fires. Headed by the band playing a dirge the four companies marched through the principal streets, the hose carts draped in mourning. At the head of the procession was a transparency representing a coffin.

The citizens are in sympathy with the members of the department, who have been very shabbily treated. The only recourse for the city now is to organize a paid department.

Relief for Flood Sufferers.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—The queen regent has received a letter from the kaiser, expressing his sorrow for the destruction wrought by the recent floods, and offering a large donation for the benefit of the sufferers. The Duc De Montpensier has donated £600.

It is said, that under the first terrible impressions, the number of victims of the catastrophe was exaggerated. There was great difficulty in verifying the accounts.

Worcester Musical Festival.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23.—The orchestra played superbly at this afternoon's concert, and Mrs. Julia E. Wyman and Mrs. Seabury C. Ford gave great satisfaction. This evening Mme. Lillian Nordica carried the house by storm in "Amenia!" Mrs. Carl Alves also made a hit in Rubenstein's "Hagar in the Desert." Dr. Bridges' "Repentance of Nineveh," was given for the first time in America and was well received.

A Change of Creed.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Rev. Howard MacQueary, the suspended Episcopal clergyman, to-day forwarded a letter to Bishop Leonard of Cleveland, announcing his withdrawal from the Episcopal ministry.

He states as his reason that he cannot conscientiously retract the statements made. He has accepted a call as pastor of the First Universalist church at Saginaw, Mich., and will begin his work there a week from next Sunday.

Hot Weather in Illinois.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 23.—Two weeks ago the farmers of Warren county were praying for warm and dry weather to save the corn crops. Their petitions were more than granted. A big crop of corn is assured but the situation is alarming. The oldest residents never experienced hotter weather in September. Vegetation is literally burned up. Farmers are compelled to feed their stock as in winter and many are hauling water as the wells and streams are dry. Yesterday and Monday the mercury registered 100 in the shade.

FIRE NEWS OF A DAY.

Forest Fires Doing Much Damage in Michigan.

ANOTHER ROT IN CHINA.

Houses and Property of American Missionaries Destroyed, but no Lives Lost—Details of the White Oaks Railway Scheme.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—Fierce forest and prairie fires continue to rage in Minnesota and North Dakota and the reports this evening are of the most alarming character. From Pine City, Minn., comes the report that terrible fires are raging in northwestern Minnesota, over $250,000 worth of timber having been destroyed. Several homes and farm buildings have been burned and the owners obliged to leave the devastated district.

Two school houses were destroyed yesterday, the pupils barely escaping with their lives. The fire is approaching Pine City and 600 men are fighting it. Along the line of the St. Paul and Duluth road fires are raging, and incoming passengers say great damage has been done at Barnum, Moranda, Sturgeon Lake and Kettle River.

In the standing timber near the railways on the line of the Eastern Minnesota, north of Hinckley, considerable valuable timber has been ruined, and fires are still raging on the North Pacific, East toward Ashland fires are doing immense damage to settlers and crops, besides wiping out quantities of standing pine. At Hinckley the entire male population was fighting the fire all night, and to-day the danger of the destruction of the town has been averted.

Prairie fires that have been so terribly destructive around Huron, S. D., the last few days are extinguished.

Rioting in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The steamer Empress of China has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., with the news that J. A. Leonard, United States consul general at Shanghai, telegraphed Admiral Beaumont on Sept. 3 as follows:

"A Shanghai morning paper has a telegram received last night of a riot at Cheiang at noon Sept. 2. The mission and all foreign property was burned. No lives lost."

Admiral Beaumont immediately sent the Alliance and the Yorktown to Cheiang. Another riot occurred at Cheiang on Sept. 3. All the foreign property at the port was burned, but no lives were lost. The foreign residents were under arms at the latest accounts.

The White Oaks Railway.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 23.—The railroad convention which has been in session here for three days, today adopted a report to the effect that the convention confines its labors exclusively to the building a railway from El Paso, Tex., via White Oaks, Las Vegas, N. M., Trinidad and Pueblo, Colo., to a northern terminus at the city of Denver, with the understanding that this line shall be a road separate and distinct from present railway organization and that as a preliminary to the work of interesting capital in the construction of this line of railway, it was deemed that a survey of the proposed route from White Oaks to Trinidad should be made immediately and that in view of the fact that the city of El Paso is prepared to furnish a complete survey and a map of the route from El Paso to White Oaks, the city is therefore exempted from any share on the work of survey from White Oaks to Trinidad.

The cost of the said survey from El Paso to White Oaks to be borne by the cities of Denver, Trinidad, Las Vegas, the Maxwell grant and White Oaks. The cities mentioned are assessed for their part of the expenses.

The resolution continues: And we most cordially invite the city of Pueblo through the delegation is named to this convention and which failed to come here, to unite with us in the work of carrying this undertaking to success. We suggest an assessment upon the cities for this survey, which is estimated at $10,000, as follows: Denver, $2,000; Pueblo, $1,500; Trinidad, $2,000; Las Vegas, $1,500; Maxwell Grant, $1,500; White Oaks, $1,500. Total, $10,000.

It is also recommended that an adequate corps of engineers be put in the field to complete the preliminary survey from White Oaks to Trinidad within the term of ninety days from the first day of October.

Ringing resolutions were passed pledging interested cities to the construction of the road. At 10 o'clock the convention adjourned subject to call of the executive committee, which will be named by different delegations Friday.

Polygamy Disappearing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Ex-United States Senator Alvin Saunders of Nebraska is in the city attending the annual meeting of the National Park Commission. This year's session of the Park Commission will be of particular interest to those who have studied the Mormon problem.

Said Senator Saunders, "The members of the commission have just returned from a two months' investigation in Utah and we think we have gone to be able to move in our report to the president that polygamy is gradually dying out in the territory. I will not say that the law has been completely successful in stamping out polygamous practices, but it has come far more in that direction than any of us expected could be done when the law was enacted. The Mormons are beginning to recognize that instead of waging war with the Gentiles of Utah alone, the support of their co-religionists here have on their hands an unusual fight against the opinions of 65,000,000 people in the United States."

Government Gun Cases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The navy department recently made a test for rapidity of firing with a Gatling gun rapid fire gun at the government proving ground at Indian Head, Md. A very large charge of smokeless powder was used. The gun was fired in salvos of five rounds each, the first being delivered in twenty-six seconds, the second in twenty-two seconds and the third in seventeen seconds. This rapidity of fire is unprecedented.

The first of the Gatling guns for the gunboats Monterey fitted with the Dashiel system of speed mechanism and the first mount for this gun, which was designated by the bureau of ordnance and which is to be installed on board the vessel were also tested at the Indian Head proving grounds. The performance of both systems, which differ materially from those adopted for the Miantonomah was exceedingly satisfactory, and with slight alteration the gun and mount will be considered as ready for issue to the service.

The Excitement Subsiding.

GUTHRIE, Sept. 23.—The excitement here is subsiding. In front of the land office there is a very large crowd waiting to file on the lands. Fully 500 people were in line this morning when the office was opened. When the doors were open, it closed for a time as enough there were to cause a riot, so great was the rush to get on the inside. A number of men were thrown off of the porch and insanely numerous revolvers flashed in the air. The police, however, took a hand in the affair and prevented any further disturbance.

This evening Mayor Spangler will station an officer at the door of the land office who will issue numbered tickets to those who desire to file, and in the morning the numbers of these tickets will be called out and in this way further camping out all night in front of the office will be avoided.

On the train which came in here last night about 250 more people arrived. The conductor said that all on the roads leading to this city were filled with wagons, horsemen, and pedestrians headed this way.

The report circulated last night that several persons had been killed, cannot be verified to-day. This city to-day presents the appearance of a deserted town. Some of the principal places of business still remain closed, the proprietors, clerks and help having either gone for claims or for the new townsite. Among the noticeable people in line at the land office today was a woman who had made the race and had driven a stake on a claim twelve miles east of here, who had waited in line for the past twelve hours, on reaching the window learned that the claim for which she had made the race and settled on, had been filed on by a prominent merchant. The poor woman was bitterly and said: "I have waited for nearly two years with my family, consisting of two boys and one girl, for this claim. My boys were not old enough to secure a claim, so I made the race myself in order to be sure that everything was all right. And now on reaching here I find it has been taken. My boys will go to work here in Guthrie or on a farm near Guthrie. We have a good team and the boys can with that make for us a living in the Cherokee strip in a year and then we will try again."

Plain Words from Fassett.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—J. Sloat Fassett, the Republican candidate for governor, was entertained at dinner this evening by a number of prominent Republicans at the Union league club. The dinner began at 7 o'clock. Seated at the head of the table was the Hon. C. M. Depew. At his right sat Mr. Fassett, and at his left the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, John P. Frooman.

Among the guests were Gen. Thomas S. Sloane, A. C. Ferry, L. D. Armour, W. D. Cole, Jesse Seligman, D. O. Mills, Senator Platt, Abner Van Santvoord.

Letters of regret were read from Vice-president Morton, Secretary Tracy and Senator Evarts.

After the dinner a reception was tendered the candidates. Mr. Depew introduced Mr. Fassett in a rather lengthy speech.

Mr. Fassett said: "I am no man's candidate, but the Republican party's candidate. I am young and I am independent. I can afford to be heard personally." He then touched upon the record of Governor Flower. Continuing he said: "My friend Governor Flower has night wondered why I desired to confine my discussions to state issues. I tell you why. Because they are issues on which we dare not lose. He is a wily man. He always wants to go where you don't want to go. I've no quarrel with Governor Flower but if he thinks it is proper for the governor of this state to attend county fairs and represent himself as governor of the Democratic party, that is his concern. If I was a governor and a United States senator, if I had 30 out of 32 votes in the Democratic convention absolutely at my control, I looked forward to being a presidential candidate for my party next fall, I had a questionable career as governor of a state, I had prostituted every power that the people had given me for purely personal ends, I had forgotten the oath I had taken, I too, would ask the people to forget state issues and turn to fresh topics."

Italians Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Three Italians were killed and twenty injured by the explosion of an improvised cannon. The Italian quarter was decorated with Italian flags and streamers and the houses of the neighborhood were brilliantly lighted with Chinese lanterns in honor of St. Rocco's day. A number of fireworks were also exploded. Among the latter was a piece of gas pipe filled with dynamite, which was fired to about 200 pounds and before the decoration had died away the air was filled with screams. Groans of pain came from nearly thirty people who had been injured. Word was sent to the police station immediately for help and four patrol wagons were sent to the scene. The injured were taken to the different hospitals.

Four persons are known by the police to have been killed by the explosion. Their bodies were terribly mangled and they are scarcely recognizable. Their names are Vicino O'Neil, a 12-year-old boy named Caron, a 13-year-old boy, named Murry, and Farris Buchman, about 22 years old. Seventeen injured Italians are at the hospital, some of whom are certain to die. The police believe that many wounded persons, and possibly some of the dead, were removed by friends to their homes from the scene of the explosion.

It was the third day of the Scarlet Weaver convention at Salem, Mass.

A DAY OF FIRES.

Minneapolis Flour City Narrowly Escapes Death.

FIRES IN FOREST AND TOWN.

Farm Crops Burned—Villages Threatened—Sawmills and Millions of Feet of Sawn Lumber Destroyed in Northern States.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—The Flour City had a narrow escape this afternoon from a terrible calamity, but to her brave firemen and to her four mills. A fierce fire and a strong wind were the two elements of danger.

The flames had started in the Moore Carving Machine company's five-story brick structure. This was filled with inflammable material and in a trice it was a mass of flames. The workmen had barely time to smoke down the stairway without coats, hats or pails. Next to the factory stood the huge elevator "C" of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway with its huge annex. This is leased by the Empire Elevator company. There were stored 6,000 bushels of wheat and they with the dry-as-tinder building were food for the flames.

The fire soon attacked the elevator, though by this time the entire fire department was on the ground. Chief Runge perceiving that the flames were in the tinder tower of the elevator sent hastily a score of his men up the roof of the annex with lines of hose to fight the fire.

Apparently there was no fire under them and as that was the only way to reach the seat of the fire Chief Runge took the risk. It was a creditable risk.

Of a sudden there came a loud explosion and a great stream of fire burst from one end. Another stream broke forth to the left of the men. An involuntary groan escaped from the waiting throng as the smoke and flames shut the little band of firemen from view.

"They've fallen through," was the cry on many a lip.

But no—a black cloud of smoke suddenly disclosed them to view, making a wild rush for the three ladders. Many reached them, but a groan went up as five of the men fell or jumped from their narrow footing. Again the smoke lifted, and there on the very edge stood a fireman, apparently dazed and not knowing what to do.

"Slide down the hose," yelled the crowd.

The man heard, and grabbing the big hose at his feet, he shot down through the flames and reached the ground without dropping.

The work of rescuing the firemen was prompt from necessity. They were taken in the patrol wagon to St. Barnaby's hospital. The list is as follows: Assistant-chief Canterbury, leg broken, badly burned and internally injured; Captain Lent, badly burned; Charles Mitchell, probably fatally injured; John Guise, badly burned; William Cole, badly burned; Captain Foster, badly burned; Captain William Malone, badly burned; Captain Pierce, bones broken; Nicholas Love, badly hurt; Captain Hanley, leg broken; Pat Reilly, burned.

Of these, Mitchell, Foster and Canterbury are in the worst shape. The doctors have hopes of them all, however.

Meanwhile the flames were making great headway and the wind was straight in the direction of the milling district. The wind carried the cinders in every direction and flames burst out in a dozen places at once.

A number of small stores were entirely destroyed and a number of others scorched, but no further large damage was done, the department having at length, after two hours of work, got the fire under control.

The total loss is in the neighborhood of $200,000. The loss on the elevator and contents is $100,000, and on the machine works $70,000. No figures on insurance are yet obtainable.

THE LOSSES.

The principal losers by the fire were: Geo. W. Porter & Co., wheat stored in elevator, $50,000; Moore Carving company, machinery, $30,000; L. S. Gillette, building, $25,000; Berlinger Bros., building, $30,000; Hattie Cole, residence, $12,000.

The fire caused the suspension of travel on the inter-urban line and all electric lines in the southern portion of the city. Trains on the C. M. & St. P. road were also blocked from reaching their depot and yards for six hours.

Sixteen men were injured, but only one fatally. C. W. Mitchell, fireman, who fell from the roof of the elevator annex. His spine was fractured and he received internal injuries. He cannot live till morning.

The Forest Fires.

HINCKLEY, Minn., Sept. 23.—All day long yesterday the fire company and citizens were battling with fierce fires that threatened to destroy the town. A party of six men going about two miles away to fight the flames—Dan Sullivan and his brother, of Mora, and Tom Johnson, of Pine Claire, were of this party. After going a short way they got in front of the fire and Dan Sullivan, missing his brother, went back with Johnson to look for him. That was the last seen of them alive. Their remains were found by Tom Brodie and his companions. The bodies were badly burned.

The forest fires completely surround the towns of Pittsville and Dexterville, Wood county, Wis., and the entire population is out fighting the flames. The gravest fears are felt to-night for their places.

The 300-acre cranberry marsh of Samuel Ives, near Dexterville, is entirely burned. Loss $25,000.

Dispatches to The Sentinel from Hurley, report that rains have quieted the fire in that region.

Near Weyauwega, Waupaca county, two men are reported to have been burned to death.

A TOWN IN DANGER.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Hinckley, Minn., says: From yesterday morning until this morning the destruction of this town was looked upon as almost a certainty and as it is the danger is by no means ended. Fire breaks have been plowed entirely around the town, however, and the citizens begin to feel comparatively safe. The forests are aflame in every direction. Clouds of smoke obscure the sun and there is a pungent odor of burning pine.

As to the losses in this vicinity no reliable estimate can yet be given. A. J. Lammers has lost four lumber camps and the Brennan Lumber company loses three. A man came in to-night and reports all the region between here and the lake burned over. Shulenberg and Berlinger Lumber company have had 20,000,000 feet of standing pine burned, Lamb & Son 25,000,000 feet, and Brennan probably 50,000,000. Just what the loss on this will be cannot be discovered until it is possible to enter the woods and make an examination. It will, however, be not less than one-third and may possibly, owing to the extreme dryness of the lumber, go as high as one-half of the whole amount.

Fires in Wisconsin.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Sept. 23.—Forest fires have been raging throughout Barron, Polk, Washburn and Burnett counties for several days, endangering all kinds of property, and in several instances endangering life. The villages of Perley and Comstock, in Barron county, have been partially burned, also the saw mill, boarding house, shops, barns, lumber, etc., of O. A. Hilton & Co., of this city, located in Burnett county.

Northwestern Heat.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 23.—Ninety-four in the shade, 132 in the sun, was the torrid tale yesterday told by the Twin City thermometers at noon. The public schools are still closed and probably will not be opened again until next week.

It has been hard work to check the fires in forests and fields and they are still burning in many places furiously. The fires in North Dakota are pretty well under control except around Oakes, where several miles of wheat fields are reported burned over. Otto Fredericks, engaged in plowing a fire break, was overtaken and burned to death together with his team.

Some Small Fires.

At St. Peter, Minn., the union depot, the Nicollet hotel, the American express office and three small buildings were burned. Loss $75,000.

At Sharpsburg, Ky., a fire destroyed Ratliffe & Son's grocery, the postoffice building, Mrs. Wood's residence, Sharp's drug store, Vice's livery stable and Mrs. Henry's residence. Loss $80,000.

At Bathurst, N. B., the mill of the St. Lawrence lumber company, with the greater portion of the lumber in the yard, burned last night. Loss large.

The business portion of the village of Choteau, Mo., burned. The fire started in a livery stable and burned thirteen buildings. The loss is total.

At New York a fire broke out Wednesday evening in the storage house of Waterbury & Co., rope manufacturers, Brooklyn. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Five Acres Apiece.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—England and Germany have each applied for about five acres in the World's Fair buildings for their exhibits. The applications were made to-day by Sir Henry T. Wood and James Dredge, representing the government of Great Britain and by Herr Wermuth, imperial commissioner from Germany.

The request made by the foreign commissioners staggered the World's Fair officials. They expected that England and Germany would be largely represented at the fair, but it never occurred to them that these two powers would ask for ten acres of space.

"This request is significant," said an official. "It may be accepted as a forecast of the report that will be made to the governments of Great Britain and Germany when the commissioners return. It means that they will give the World's Fair their unqualified endorsement and recommend the extensive participation of English and German artisans.

The Situation at Briceville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Outwardly all is quiet in Briceville and Coal Creek today, but there is a visible uneasiness discernible all around. A white convict escaped from the Briceville stockade last night. The Briceville stockade is heavily guarded and thoroughly equipped for defense. Seven additional guards were sent from here last night.

A meeting of the miners has been held. If any determination was reached it could not be learned. The prevailing opinion about Coal Creek is that no trouble will arise, but a minority hold that the convicts will be released and that the work may be attempted at any hour.

Joint Passenger Commission.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The joint commission of the Western Passenger association, the trans-Missouri and the Transcontinental association to-day resumed consideration of a change in the Colorado, Utah and California rates and after a long discussion the change was found impracticable.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the use of continuous passenger tickets from Chicago, St. Louis and transcontinental eastern gateways to Colorado common points and all points west thereof.

The Grippe Appears.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The health authorities are of the opinion that before the end of the week the people will awaken to the fact that the grippe is here again. So far this week an increase of forty-nine deaths has been recorded over the corresponding week of last year from respiratory diseases. President Wilson of the board of health is one of the grippe's victims.

Will Marry a Prince.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Miss Cora Dunn, a handsome blonde of this city, is soon to become a princess of one of the largest provinces of Japan. Prince Tosaito Katsumato is a young Japanese student at Cornell university. He is of medium height and very intellectual, though not considered handsome. Miss Dunn is a niece of G. W. Dunn, a member of the Republican state committee and a well known politician, at present holding the position of postmaster at Binghampton.

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	16	70	S. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	17	70	"	2 75	10
	18	70	"	2 75	10
	19	70	"	2 75	10
	20	70	"	2 75	10
	1	71	"	2 75	10
	2	71	"	2 75	10
	3	71	"	2 75	10
	4	71	"	2 75	10
	5	71	"	2 75	10
	6	71	"	2 75	10
	7	71	"	2 75	10
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	14	71	"	2 75	10
	15	71	"	2 75	10
	16	71	"	2 75	10
	17	71	"	2 75	10
	18	71	"	2 75	10
	19	71	"	2 75	10
	20	71	"	2 75	10
	1	72	"	2 75	10
	2	72	"	2 75	10
	3	72	"	2 75	10
	4	72	"	2 75	10
	5	72	"	2 75	10
	6	72	"	2 75	10
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	8	72	"	2 75	10
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	12	72	"	2 75	10
	13	72	"	2 75	10
	14	72	"	2 75	10
	15	72	"	2 75	10
	16	72	"	2 75	10
	17	72	"	2 75	10
	18	72	"	2 75	10
	19	72	"	2 75	10
	20	72	"	2 75	10
	1	73	"	2 75	10
	2	73	"	2 75	10
	3	73	"	2 75	10
	4	73	"	2 75	10
	5	73	"	2 75	10
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	14	73	"	2 75	10
	15	73	"	2 75	10
	16	73	"	2 75	10
	17	73	"	2 75	10
	18	73	"	2 75	10
	19	73	"	2 75	10
	20	73	"	2 75	10
	1	74	"	2 75	10
	2	74	"	2 75	10
	3	74	"	2 75	10
	4	74	"	2 75	10
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	17	74	"	2 75	10
	18	74	"	2 75	10
	19	74	"	2 75	10
	20	74	"	2 75	10
	1	75	"	2 75	10
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	16	75	"	2 75	10
	17	75	"	2 75	10
	18	75	"	2 75	10
	19	75	"	2 75	10
	20	75	"	2 75	10
	1	76	"	2 75	10
	2	76	"	2 75	10
	3	76	"	2 75	10
	4	76	"	2 75	10
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	14	76	"	2 75	10
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	16	76	"	2 75	10
	17	76	"	2 75	10
	18	76	"	2 75	10
	19	76	"	2 75	10
	20	76	"	2 75	10
	1 to 4 and 11 to 20	77	"	20 00	74
	1	78	"	2 50	8
	2	78	"	2 50	8
	3	78	"	2 50	8
	4	78	"	2 50	8
	5	78	"	2 50	8
	6	78	"	2 50	8
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	14	78	"	2 50	8
	15	78	"	2 50	8
	16	78	"	2 50	8
	17	78	"	2 50	8
	18	78	"	2 50	8
	19	78	"	2 50	8
	20	78	"	2 50	8
	1	79	"	2 50	8
	2	79	"	2 50	8
	3	79	"	2 50	8
	4	79	"	2 50	8
	5	79	"	2 50	8
	6	79	"	2 50	8
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	10	79	"	2 50	8
	11	79	"	2 50	8
	12	79	"	2 50	8
	13	79	"	2 50	8
	14	79	"	2 50	8
	15	79	"	2 50	8
	16	79	"	2 50	8
	17	79	"	2 50	8
	18	79	"	2 50	8
	19	79	"	2 50	8
	20	79	"	2 50	8
	1	80	"	2 50	8

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	2	80	S. Palmer Lake	$2 50	$0 08
	3	80	"	2 50	8
	4	80	"	2 50	8
	5	80	"	2 50	8
	6	80	"	2 50	8
	7	80	"	2 50	8
	8	80	"	2 50	8
	9	80	"	2 50	8
	10	80	"	2 50	8
	11	80	"	2 50	8
	12	80	"	2 50	8
	13	80	"	2 50	8
	14	80	"	2 50	8
	15	80	"	2 50	8
	16	80	"	2 50	8
	17	80	"	2 50	8
	18	80	"	2 50	8
	19	80	"	2 50	8
	20	80	"	2 50	8
	1	81	"	2 50	8
	2	81	"	2 50	8
	3	81	"	2 50	8
	4	81	"	2 50	8
	5	81	"	2 50	8
	6	81	"	2 50	8
	7	81	"	2 50	8
	8	81	"	2 50	8
	9	81	"	2 50	8
	10	81	"	2 50	8
	11	81	"	2 50	8
	12	81	"	2 50	8
	13	81	"	2 50	8
	14	81	"	2 50	8
	15	81	"	2 50	8
	16	81	"	2 50	8
	17	81	"	2 50	8
	18	81	"	2 50	8
	19	81	"	2 50	8
	20	81	"	2 50	8
	1	82	"	2 50	8
	2	82	"	2 50	8
	3	82	"	2 50	8
	4	82	"	2 50	8
	5	82	"	2 50	8
	6	82	"	2 50	8
	7	82	"	2 50	8
	8	82	"	2 50	8
	9	82	"	2 50	8
	10	82	"	2 50	8
	11	82	"	2 50	8
	12	82	"	2 50	8
	13	82	"	2 50	8
	14	82	"	2 50	8
	15	82	"	2 50	8
	16	82	"	2 50	8
	17	82	"	2 50	8
	18	82	"	2 50	8
	19	82	"	2 50	8
	20	82	"	2 50	8
	1	83	"	2 50	8
	2	83	"	2 50	8
	3	83	"	2 50	8
	4	83	"	2 50	8
	5	83	"	2 50	8
	6	83	"	2 50	8
	7	83	"	2 50	8
	8	83	"	2 50	8
	9	83	"	2 50	8
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	11	83	"	2 50	8
	12	83	"	2 50	8
	13	83	"	2 50	8
	14	83	"	2 50	8
	15	83	"	2 50	8
	16	83	"	2 50	8
	17	83	"	2 50	8
	18	83	"	2 50	8
	19	83	"	2 50	8
	20	83	"	2 50	8
	1	84	"	2 50	8
	2	84	"	2 50	8
	3	84	"	2 50	8
	4	84	"	2 50	8
	5	84	"	2 50	8
	6	84	"	2 50	8
	7	84	"	2 50	8
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	14	84	"	2 50	8
	15	84	"	2 50	8
	16	84	"	2 50	8
	17	84	"	2 50	8
	18	84	"	2 50	8
	19	84	"	2 50	8
	20	84	"	2 50	8
	1	85	"	2 50	8
	2	85	"	2 50	8
	3	85	"	2 50	8
	4	85	"	2 50	8
	5	85	"	2 50	8
	6	85	"	2 50	8
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	17	85	"	2 50	8
	18	85	"	2 50	8
	19	85	"	2 50	8
	20	85	"	2 50	8
	1	86	"	2 50	8
	2	86	"	2 50	8
	3	86	"	2 50	8
	4	86	"	2 50	8
	5	86	"	2 50	8
	6	86	"	2 50	8
	7	86	"	2 50	8
	8	86	"	2 50	8
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	10	86	"	2 50	8
	11	86	"	2 50	8
	12	86	"	2 50	8
	13	86	"	2 50	8
	14	86	"	2 50	8
	15	86	"	2 50	8
	16	86	"	2 50	8
	17	86	"	2 50	8
	18	86	"	2 50	8
	19	86	"	2 50	8
	20	86	"	2 50	8
	1	87	"	2 50	8
	2	87	"	2 50	8
	3	87	"	2 50	8
	4	87	"	2 50	8
	5	87	"	2 50	8
	6	87	"	2 50	8
	7	87	"	2 50	8
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	14	87	"	2 50	8
	15	87	"	2 50	8
	16	87	"	2 50	8
	17	87	"	2 50	8
	18	87	"	2 50	8
	19	87	"	2 50	8
	20	87	"	2 50	8
	1	88	"	2 50	8
	2	88	"	2 50	8
	3	88	"	2 50	8
	4	88	"	2 50	8
	5	88	"	2 50	8
	6	88	"	2 50	8
	7	88	"	2 50	8

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	9	88	S. Palmer Lake	$2 50	$0 08
	10	88	"	2 50	8
	11	88	"	2 50	8
	12	88	"	2 50	8
	13	88	"	2 50	8
	14	88	"	2 50	8
	15	88	"	2 50	8
	16	88	"	2 50	8
	17	88	"	2 50	8
	18	88	"	2 50	8
	19	88	"	2 50	8
	20	88	"	2 50	8
	1	89	"	2 50	8
	2	89	"	2 50	8
	3	89	"	2 50	8
	4	89	"	2 50	8
	5	89	"	2 50	8
	6	89	"	2 50	8
	7	89	"	2 50	8
	8	89	"	2 50	8
	9	89	"	2 50	8
	10	89	"	2 50	8
	11	89	"	2 50	8
	12	89	"	2 50	8
	13	89	"	2 50	8
	14	89	"	2 50	8
	15	89	"	2 50	8
	16	89	"	2 50	8
	17	89	"	2 50	8
	18	89	"	2 50	8
	19	89	"	2 50	8
	20	89	"	2 50	8
	1	90	"	2 50	8
	2	90	"	2 50	8
	3	90	"	2 50	8
	4	90	"	2 50	8
	5	90	"	2 50	8
	6	90	"	2 50	8
	7	90	"	2 50	8
	8	90	"	2 50	8
	9	90	"	2 50	8
	10	90	"	2 50	8
	11	90	"	2 50	8
	12	90	"	2 50	8
	13	90	"	2 50	8
	14	90	"	2 50	8
	15	90	"	2 50	8
	16	90	"	2 50	8
	17	90	"	2 50	8
	18	90	"	2 50	8
	19	90	"	2 50	8
	20	90	"	2 50	8
	21	90	"	2 50	8
	22	90	"	2 50	8
	23	90	"	2 50	8
	24	90	"	2 50	8
	1	91	"	2 50	8
	2	91	"	2 50	8
	3	91	"	2 50	8
	4	91	"	2 50	8
	5	91	"	2 50	8
	6	91	"	2 50	8
	7	91	"	2 50	8
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	9	91	"	2 50	8
	10	91	"	2 50	8
	11	91	"	2 50	8
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	15	91	"	2 50	8
	16	91	"	2 50	8
	17	91	"	2 50	8
	18	91	"	2 50	8
	19	91	"	2 50	8
	20	91	"	2 50	8
	21	91	"	2 50	8
	22	91	"	2 50	8
	23	91	"	2 50	8
	24	91	"	2 50	8
	1	92	"	2 50	8
	2	92	"	2 50	8
	3	92	"	2 50	8
	4	92	"	2 50	8
	5	92	"	2 50	8
	6	92	"	2 50	8
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	9	92	"	2 50	8
	10	92	"	2 50	8
	11	92	"	2 50	8
	12	92	"	2 50	8
	13	92	"	2 50	8
	14	92	"	2 50	8
	15	92	"	2 50	8
	16	92	"	2 50	8
	17	92	"	2 50	8
	18	92	"	2 50	8
	19	92	"	2 50	8
	20	92	"	2 50	8
	1	93	"	2 50	8
	2	93	"	2 50	8
	3	93	"	2 50	8
	4	93	"	2 50	8
	5	93	"	2 50	8
	6	93	"	2 50	8
	7	93	"	2 50	8
	8	93	"	2 50	8
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	10	93	"	2 50	8
	11	93	"	2 50	8
	12	93	"	2 50	8
	13	93	"	2 50	8
	14	93	"	2 50	8
	15	93	"	2 50	8
	16	93	"	2 50	8
	17	93	"	2 50	8
	18	93	"	2 50	8
	19	93	"	2 50	8
	20	93	"	2 50	8
	1	94	"	2 50	8
	2	94	"	2 50	8
	3	94	"	2 50	8
	4	94	"	2 50	8
	5	94	"	2 50	8
	6	94	"	2 50	8
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	9	94	"	2 50	8
	10	94	"	2 50	8
	11	94	"	2 50	8
	12	94	"	2 50	8
	13	94	"	2 50	8
	14	94	"	2 50	8
	15	94	"	2 50	8
	16	94	"	2 50	8
	17	94	"	2 50	8
	18	94	"	2 50	8
	19	94	"	2 50	8
	20	94	"	2 50	8
	1	95	"	2 50	8
	2	95	"	2 50	8
	3	95	"	2 50	8
	4	95	"	2 50	8
	5	95	"	2 50	8
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	8	95	"	2 50	8
	9	95	"	2 50	8
	10	95	"	2 50	8
	11	95	"	2 50	8
	12	95	"	2 50	8
	13	95	"	2 50	8
	14	95	"	2 50	8
	15	95	"	2 50	8
	16	95	"	2 50	8
	17	95	"	2 50	8
	18	95	"	2 50	8
	19	95	"	2 50	8
	20	95	"	2 50	8
	1	96	"	2 50	8
	2	96	"	2 50	8
	3	96	"	2 50	8
	4	96	"	2 50	8
	5	96	"	2 50	8
	6	96	"	2 50	8
	7	96	"	2 50	8

Richards, S. T.	5	7	Fairview	[illegible]	[illegible]	92
	26	7	"	[illegible]		2
	27	7	"	[illegible]		2
	28	7	"	[illegible]		2
	29	7	"	[illegible]		2
	30	7	"	[illegible]		2
	31	7	"	[illegible]		2
	8	8	"	[illegible]		2
	9	8	"	[illegible]		2
	24	8	"	[illegible]		2
	25	8	"	[illegible]		2
	26	8	"	[illegible]		2
	27	8	"	[illegible]		2
	28	8	"	[illegible]		2
	29	8	"	[illegible]		2
	32	8	"	[illegible]		2
	33	8	"	[illegible]		2
	34	8	"	[illegible]		2
	35	8	"	[illegible]		2
	36	8	"	[illegible]		2
	37	8	"	[illegible]		2
	38	8	"	[illegible]		2
	39	8	"	[illegible]		2
	40	8	"	[illegible]		2
	1	9	"	[illegible]		2
	2	9	"	[illegible]		2
	3	9	"	[illegible]		2
	12	9	"	[illegible]		2
	13	9	"	[illegible]		2
	1	20	"	[illegible]		2
	6	20	"	[illegible]		2
	7	20	"	[illegible]		2
	8	20	"	[illegible]		2
	19	20	"	[illegible]		2
	20	20	"	[illegible]		2
Rich, C. H.	3	C	Hale's Sub.	200	7	90
Scriven, Jennie	16	A	E. & E. Sub.	200	7	90
Smith, Geo. C.	19	3	"	150	5	66
Socombs, Miss E. E.	9	5	Hot Springs	575	22	22
Scott, Jane	n ½ of 9	6		150	2	66
Sumner, Geo. A.	1	...	Sumner	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2	...	"	28	[illegible]	10
	3	...	"	28	[illegible]	10
	4	...	"	28	[illegible]	10
	5	...	"	28	[illegible]	10
	7	...	"	28	[illegible]	10
	8	...	"	28	[illegible]	10
	9	...	"	28	[illegible]	10
	10	...	"	28	[illegible]	10
Wortman, F. B.	19	9	Hot Springs	125	[illegible]	92
	20	9	"	125	[illegible]	92
Yoakum, W. T.	4 and 5	26	"	200	7	90
Unknown	9	A	E. & E. Sub.	250	9	87
	25	B	"	200	7	90
	3	C	Fashion Heights	100	3	95
	1	D	"	50	[illegible]	97
	2	D	"	25		99
	4	D	"	30	[illegible]	96
	5	D	"	40	1	55
	e ½ of 6	D	"	50	[illegible]	98
	4		Capitol Hill	50	5	92
	5	...	"	50	1	98
	8	...	"	25	[illegible]	99
	22		Fairview	10		19
	3	2	"	10		19
	4	2	"	10		19
	3	5	"	10		19
	5	5	"	10		19
	36	5	"	10		19
	3	6	"	10		19
	32	6	"	10		19
	3	8	"	10		19
	4	8	"	10		19
	5	8	"	10		19
		23	Hot Springs	250	5	92

TOWN OF COLORADO CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Barron, Geo. W.	23, 24 and e ½ ft of 30	49		$ 30	[illegible]
Bracy, C. F.	8	19	Stump's	15	70
	9	19	"	15	70
	10	19	"	15	70
	11	19	"	15	70
	2	19	"	15	70
	2	48	"	25	1 17
	13	48	"	25	1 17
	14	48	"	25	1 17
	15	48	"	25	1 17
	16	48	"	25	1 17
	31, 32 and w ½ ft of 30	48	"	25	1 23
Banning, Edson	21, 22	51	"	90	4 23
Bell, Lizzie	10	85		825	39 77
Bott, Anthony	25 and 26	238		350	13 45
	1 and 2	254		500	22 50
	13 and 14	275		20	94
Courter, J. A.	29	10	Stump's	495	15 22
	30	10	"	495	15 22
	31	10	"	495	15 22
	32	10	"	495	15 22
Dallas, W. S.		57	Lots and City's	10	47
Davidson, S.	9	148		50	2 35
Furgerson, R. F.	2 and 3	151	Lots and City's	450	22 15
Fleming, Robt. C.	3	79		375	17 32
Foushee, Mrs. Lizzie	20 and 21	129		425	19 94
Fowler & Jones	27	125		50	2 35
Gehering, Emil	2	146		0	47
	26	147		10	47
	29	147		10	47
	30	147		10	47
	31	147		10	47
	32	147		10	47
Innes, W. R. K.	8	25a	Bott's 2d	50	[illegible] 65
Penne, M. E.	19 and e ½ of 20	157		990	23 09
Reed, John A.	14 and 15	188		550	25 85
Stevens, L. N.	1 and 2	6	Sly's	100	4 70
Stump, Alvin	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	119		690	32 43
Young, M. M.	15	188	L. & Q.	75	3 52
Unknown	w 30 ft of 19	20		20	94
	20	20		40	1 88
	25	20		40	1 88
	30	22		20	94
	6	42		50	2 35
	7	48		350	16 45
	8	148		50	2 35
	5	154	L. & Q.	20	94
	14	154	"	20	94
	16	154	"	20	94
	18	154	"	20	94
	1	156	"	50	2 35
	15	156	"	50	2 35
	16	156	"	250	11 75
	25	233	Bott's 2d	300	14 10
	6	250		50	2 35
	10	27		10	47

COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Adams, John	3	2	Hagg's Ad.	$50	$1 67
Andrew, A. S.	1	29	Greenview	25	83
	2	29	"	25	83
	3	29	"	25	83
	4	29	"	25	83
	5	29	"	25	83
	6	29	"	25	83
	7	29	"	25	83
	8	29	"	25	83
Bracey, W. R.	une ½ s ft of n 200 ft of w 140 ft	24	One	575	14 45
Brant, J. Z.	10	2	Rock Island	625	21 87
Blackburn, Rebecca	15 and 16	22		550	19 25

Bridges, Mary	10	282	Monument	$ 75	$3 00	
	[illegible]	282	"	75	3 00	
Butler, Florence A.	s 100 ft of w 200 ft of 1 and n 198 ft of w 200 ft of 2	182		75	2 50	
Casey, Mrs. Mary E.	20 and n ½ of 2	203		125	4 22	
Curtis, C. F.	s ½ 3	184		300	10 95	
Davis, Elias, Trustee	1, 2, 3, 4 and n 33⅓ ft of 5	33		16,850	344 05	
Fox, R. S.	9	18	Parish	175	5 82	
Dutton, A. W.	1	18	"	375	12 50	
Dye, L.	10	2	Young's Ad.	450	15 00	
Gray, Geo. L. and Florence	6	32	H. Gen. Springs	33	1 11	
	7	32	"	33	1 11	
	8	32	"	33	1 11	
Hanly, W. T.	9 and 10	9		2,075	69 07	
Harlan, James	10	53		100	3 33	
	beg 150 ft e and 90 ft n of sw cor said blk, run w 90 ft, n 50 ft, e 30 ft, s 50 ft to beg.					
Hewitt, Mrs. Nellie	6	...	Hewitt's	220	7 33	
Hoyt, C. C.	55	...	Bristol's	250	9 33	
Hoffman, Mrs. E. C.	w ½ ft of n ½ 4	227		450	14 99	
Holmes, Charlotta	w 100 ft 2	182		665	22 15	
Howard, Mrs. Jane M.	1 and 12	23	Parish	1,050	35 97	
Hunt, W. T.	21 and 22	4	"	550	19 32	
Irving, E. E.	24	13		900	29 97	
Jacques, Chas.	5	59	H. Gen. Springs	125	4 16	
Jones, W. H.	3	203		500	19 55	
Jones, Jane A.	3	104		1,750	39 28	
King, Chas.	6, 7 and 8	2	Young's Ad.	150	5 00	
Lot, Frank W.	23	[illegible]	West Side	350	4 66	
Lorberg, L. M.	2	2	"	575	20 45	
Merrill, W. H. D.	n ½ ft of 2	13		1,570	52 28	
Murphy, E. E.	n of 1 and 2	302	Two	150	5 00	
	beg ne cor of 1, run w 50 ft, s to a line said lot, e 50 ft, n to beg.					
Olcer, C. S.	1	24		725	24 16	
Patterson, Mrs. Mary	5	14		625	20 80	
Reed, V. Z.	35 and 36	283	Monument	100	3 33	
Stanley, Wm. N.	8, 9 and 10	2	Rogers'	525	17 48	
Seavey, Geo. W.	5 and 6	308	Seavey's	300	10 00	
	5 and 6	309	"	222	7 60	
Shearer, W. G.	6	258-49	Lawson's 2d	700	23 31	
Stricker, E.	9	13	H. Springs	250	8 33	
Scott, L. M.	9	62	H. Gen. Springs	250	8 33	
Smith, Geo. Henry	26 and s ½ of 25	26		70	2 33	
Turney, Levy	5 and 32	283	Monument	450	15 00	
Wagner, Clinton	3	1	H. Gen. Sub.	38	12 70	
	4	1	"	38	12 70	
	5	1	"	38	12 70	
	13	1	"	38	12 70	
White, Frank, agent	22	1	Town Site	25	85	
	9	12	"	25	85	
	20	12	"	25	85	
	23	12	"	25	85	
	24	13	"	25	85	
	25	13	"	25	85	
	27	16	"	25	85	
	28	16	"	25	85	
	26	21	"	25	85	
Woodring, Chas.	16	5	Bott's 2d	325	10 83	
Unknown	1	28	Greenview	30	63	
	2	29	"	30	63	
	3	29	"	30	63	
	4	29	"	30	63	
	5	29	"	30	63	
	6	29	"	30	63	
	7	29	"	30	63	
	8	29	"	30	63	
	13	29	"	30	63	
	14	29	"	30	63	
	15	29	"	30	63	
	16	29	"	30	63	
	17	29	"	30	63	
	18	29	"	30	63	
	19	29	"	30	63	
	20	29	"	30	63	
	21	29	"	30	63	
	22	29	"	30	63	
	23	29	"	30	63	
	24	29	"	30	63	
	25	29	"	30	63	
	26	29	"	30	63	
	27	29	"	30	63	
	28	29	"	30	63	
	p 8, lying n of 1st sec line run'g e and w through lot 32	9	Twp. Site	15	32	
	p 25, lying n of 1st sec line run'g e and w through lot 32	9	"	15	32	
	p 8, lying n of 1st sec line run'g e and w through lot 42	9	"	15	32	
	p 25, lying n of 1st sec line run'g e and w through lot 42	9	"	15	32	
	1	9	"	15	32	
	14	42	H. Gen. Springs	575	19 55	
	24	42	"	25	88	
	7	42	"	25	88	
	8	42	"	25	88	
	9	42	"	25	88	
	25	42	"	25	88	
	4	62	H. Gen. Springs	200	7 86	
	16	72	"	225	8 82	
	e 40 ft of 1 and e 40 of n ½ ft of 2	106	One	500	19 65	
	2	2	Young's Sub.	50	1 66	
	3	238-40	Lawson's 2d Sub.	200	6 66	
	e 140 ft of w 40 ft of 49 and n ½ of 50	3		525	19 83	
	7	232		375	12 48	
	9	2-3	Lawson's Sub. 252	150	5 00	
	27	1	"	250	8 99	
	27	263	Swan's Sub.	20	67	
	28	263	"	20	66	
	7	280	Monument	75	2 49	
	9 and 10	250	"	825	29 82	
	15	281	"	25	50	
	16	282	"	25	50	
	17	283	"	25	50	
	10	292	"	50	1 67	
	23	292	"	25	82	
	25	283	"	30	1 00	
	26	283	"	30	1 00	
	28	322	Reed's Sub.	300	9 99	
	3	1	Rock Island	800	26 64	
	22	3	"	75	2 50	
	25	3	"	75	2 50	
	9	2	Loom's	125	4 16	
	6	2	Crane's 2d	100	3 33	
	2	N	Edwards'	200	6 66	
	1	2	Parish	300	9 99	
	3	2	"	275	9 16	
	n 100 ft of 25 and 24	3	"	575	19 14	
	15	3	"	175	5 82	
	16	13	"	200	6 66	
	3	13	Mayne's	800	26 64	
	3	5	Fire	2,700	89 91	
	4	...	Thomas'	300	10 00	
	5	1	"	350	11 65	
	2	3	Edwards'	300	9 99	
	3	3	Colorado Springs Sub.	200	6 66	
	4	3	"	250	8 26	
	n ½ ft of 23 and 24	1	Soder's Add.	175	5 82	
	2	5	"	225	7 50	
	22	5	"	225	7 50	
	23	...	Brown's	825	27 48	
	5	...	Mayne's	1,050	34 97	
	23	306	North End	275	9 16	
	12	308	"	150	5 00	
	13	309	"	175	5 83	
	14	310	"	175	5 83	
	15	310	"	175	5 83	
	16	311	"	150	5 00	
	26	312	"	175	5 83	
	27	330	"	175	6 25	
	28	330	"	175	5 83	
	29	331	"	150	5 00	
	30	331	"	150	5 00	
	31	331	"	150	5 00	
	7	331	"	150	5 00	
	8	331	"	150	5 00	
	9	332	"	150	5 00	

Unknown	24	522	North End	$ 125	$4 29	
	25	522	"	125	4 29	
	26	522	"	125	4 29	
	27	522	"	125	4 29	
	28	522	"	125	4 29	
	n ½ of 25	1	Roswell City	5	5	
	26	1	"	25	85	
	22	2	"	25	85	
	15	13	"	35	1 20	
	19	3	Pike's Peak	500	16 65	
	[illegible]	3	Elmslie	75	2 50	
	[illegible]	4	"	75	2 49	
	3	8	"	25	83	
	5	9	"	50	1 67	
	25	20	Grandview	30	63	
	26	20	"	30	63	
	27	20	"	30	63	
	28	20	"	30	63	
	29	20	"	30	63	
	30	20	"	30	63	
	31	20	"	30	63	
	32	20	"	30	63	
	7		Rogers'	200	6 66	

Witness my hand and seal.

H. C. McCREERY, [SEAL]
County Treasurer.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., September 12, 1892.

TRAVELING WITH A LORD.

Owing to some irregularity in the mail service, Lord Randolph Churchill's letter from South Africa did not appear in the SUNDAY GAZETTE. In the nature of a substitute therefore is the following amusing experiences which are said to have happened to the noble lord on his South African trip. They illustrate the familiar truth that man is an animal not only more dangerous, but more disagreeable than wild elephants.

CAPE TOWN, August 1.

Lord Randolph Churchill seems to be a prophet without honor out of his own country. He may be enjoying himself here in South Africa. But it is not apparent that he has created a favorable impression upon those whom he has met. The people aboard the ship, Grantully Castle, on which he came out, could not endure him; and the people of Cape Town have done little else besides criticise and condemn him. The following entry of the voyage was written by one of Lord Randolph's fellow passengers on the Grantully Castle, and is vouched for as entirely true. It is published here in "The Cape Argus," and finds a responsive echo in the hearts of all who have come in contact with his lordship:

May 6th.—I sail on Thursday. After all I am not going by the Nimrod, but by the Grantully Castle. Mrs. S. discovered that Lord Randolph Churchill goes out on the Grantully Castle, and so I changed my boat. I look forward to meeting his lordship.

May 8th.—We gave a little farewell dinner tonight, as I sail to-morrow. There chiefly of my fellow passengers, Lady Churchill. The Wraggs are very jealous. Jenkinson proposed "Duke of Marlborough and Lord Randolph Churchill," coupled with the name of our host." I replied in guarded terms.

May 9th.—We are off. How noble our vessel suffers against the foamy billows! Just before we started a messenger brought me Miss Darcy's birthday book, with request that I should sign it and get Lord R. to do likewise. What a snob the girl is! Lord R. waited a moment on the gangway to be photographed. I was disgusted to see it, as I got very near him. He was on a lounge shirt and a wideawake. He was the only person so dressed on board. A noble countenance, too, as if I knew him already.

May 10th.—On deck, the sea surrounding us on every side. I was on a lounge shirt and a wideawake. To my surprise, half of the passengers are now in lounge shirts and wideawakes. The snobs! Lord R. taught them a lesson. He disappeared for a few minutes, and then emerged in morning coat and stiff collar. Served them right. Have had no opportunity of entering into conversation with him yet. Later. Have bowed, but he did not see me. Still later. Lifted my hat to him, and he put a penny in it. Capital, I should think, and so characteristic! The other passengers jealous. Have already been offered half a sov. for the penny.

May 12th—17th.—Very rough. Kept my berth.

May 18th.—Unfortunate that I should have been in berth so long! Lord R. has forgotten me, after we had broken the ice so pleasantly. Disgusting the way the other passengers surround him; no getting near him. Went into the dining saloon to-day half an hour before dinner in order to get a seat next his seat. Found twelve passengers already there with same object.

May 19th.—He has been forced to get a table reserved for himself and friends. This because such rows among the snob of a passengers for seat next him. I met his eye, and signed that I sympathized with him. He looked long at me, and then laughed. Delighted to see him look at me, but don't quite like his smile.

May 20th.—There is little conversation at meals, as the snobs are too eager to catch what he says. Overheard him whispering to Captain Williams that if there were no stones in the prunes they could not play at "This year, next year, some time, never." We all laughed heartily.

May 23d.—Have spoken to him. It happened thus. He took out his cigar-case, and found nothing in it. I immediately offered mine, saying, "Allow me." So did twelve other passengers. He answered: His words were, "No, thank you." "But I insist," I said; "I assure you, my lord, they are Bottom's cigars, at twenty pence each." He then took one of my Bottom's, and lung it overboard. Evidently he is fond of fun.

May 25th.—Cannot make him out. Met him on deck to-day, and said, "Bowled, your orchship?" He turned away his head. Is he shyness?

May 26th.—What snobs those passengers are! They play at "This year, next year, some time, never," every day with their prunes.

May 27th.—Another incident. He was having a game at deck quoits with Captain Williams. Passengers quarreling about who should have the pleasure of picking his quoits for him. I did so, too. He stopped them by saying coolly as good were picking and hour.

May [illegible]—I came into contact with him again. Every afternoon he plays cards on deck with Captain Williams. They always place their table at the same spot. To-day I put my chair there, so that when they came on deck I could say, "Allow me to move my chair." He came off as I had anticipated.

June 6th.—He would not give me a reply to a civil question. I will have no more to do with him.

June 7th.—He would not pass the mustard. Very well. He shall not get another chance.

June 8th.—He again declined to pass the mustard. Talked him over with the other passengers. He is disliked by everybody. We have decided to give him the cold shoulder.

June 10th.—How utterly unworthy of a so-called statesman to play at "This year, next year, some time, never!" He played again to-day, but none of us so much as looked at him.

June 13th.—I told him that some of the passengers objected to card-playing, but that I was always ready to take a hand myself. Could it have been done more delicately? He replied offensively—through Captain Williams. I now wash my hands of him.

June 15th.—The more we think of his language about the prunes, the more we resent it.

June 16th.—I gave him a last chance. He did not take it.

June 17.—I have been thinking back on the incident of the card table. What business had he to pass his table wherever I was sitting?

June 18th.—He is writing his Daily Graphic article. I gave him my card in case he should want to mention my name. He handed it back. Confound the fellow, does he think I care a rap whether he prints my name or not?

June 19th.—I offered him a light. He blew it out. I am done with him.

June 20th.—We have been talking about the prunes. Why should his prunes be served without the stones?

June 21st.—We have ostracised him.

June 22d.—Insulted me again. Does he think I want his company!

June 23d.—Had I known he was to be on the Grantully Castle, I would have come out in the Nimrod.

June 24th.—Burned him in effigy.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Dardanelles incident has called fresh attention to the danger to the peace of Europe given by Russo-Turkish relations. The historian, Edward A. Freeman, who is perhaps the best informed student of the eastern question in the world, is preparing an article for The Forum on the Peace of Europe, in which he will set forth the delicate relations of all the European governments to one another regarding this danger point.

Wolcott Balestier, who has collaborated with Rudyard Kipling in the new novel which The Century will publish, is a young American now living in London. He is a writer and a business man as well, being a member of the recently organized firm of Heinemann & Balestier, of Leipsic, which is publishing a series of copyrighted English and American novels on the continent of Europe in the fashion of the Tauchnitz editions.

The Century has had in preparation for a year or two a series of illustrated articles on "The Jews in New York," written by Dr. Ricardo Wheatley. They deal with many phases of the subject, including occupations, festivals and feasts, family life and customs, charities, clubs, amusements, education, etc. Dr. Wheatley has gathered the materials for these papers in long and close study, and he has had the assistance of several well-known Hebrews.

Miss Alice M. Fletcher, of the United States Interior Department and the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, will contribute to The Century in 1892 the results of her studies of the American Indian in a series of illustrated papers. They will give an intimate account of how the Indian actually lives and thinks, his music, home life, warfare, hunting customs, etc., and it is the opinion of Professor Putnam of Harvard that they will undoubtedly be the most important papers that have ever been published on the subject, and that they will give an entirely different idea of the Indian from that now commonly prevailing. The series will be called "The Indian's Side."

The startling fact is shown by reports of the Massachusetts commissioners of prisons that during the last fifty years, while the population of the state has only trebled, the number of criminals has increased nine fold. There is one prisoner to every 400 inhabitants in the state, and in Boston one to every 222 inhabitants. This large proportion, however, includes recommitments. These facts are interpreted by Mr. William P. Andrews, for many years clerk of the criminal court at Salem, Mass., as evidence that the "reformatory" conduct of prisons has caused an alarming increase of crime, and that the extension of reformatory for punitive treatment is fast bringing us to state socialism through the attractiveness of prison life. Mr. Andrews will contribute an article to the October Forum, continuing the results of many years' observation of the working of the two systems.

A NORSE AUTHOR.

TWO INTERVIEWS WITH BJORNSTERNE BJORNSON.

The Great Norwegian Writer in a German Garden, Accompanied by His Son—His American Tour in 1880—A Public Oration in the Valley of Romsdal.

MUNICH, Sept. 7.—"You just come at the right moment," Paul Heyse said to me as I entered his study in his residence on the Ludwigs-strasse 49, Munich.

I helped him on with his overcoat. "Bjornsterne Bjornson with his son will be at the Achatz to-day," he exclaimed.

The Achatz was a well known Munich resort frequented by the celebrities of the city who indulged in an early drink of "bock beer" and discussed the topics of the day.

So I walked by the side of the German poet who, despite his 60 years, looked very young and attractive, which he attributes to the Schweninger Kur.

"What is the correct pronunciation of Bjornsterne?" I asked.

"Byurn-sy-yearney Bjurnson; the word Byurn means bear, and he is quite a bear!"

At the meeting place, a simple beer garden with wooden tables and benches under shady trees, there was quite a large company assembled—Count Schack, the owner of a famous picture gallery; little, dignified-looking Professor Carriere, the art critic, who can give half a dozen lectures on some old Italian master of whom most people do not even know the name; Felix Dahn, the author of a series of historical novels like "Attila;" Professor Bernaiz, professor of literature in the Munich university, and Henrik Ibsen, who was dressed in a gray suit apparently of English make and whose coiffure was as strange as usual, his gray whiskers sticking out on each side and his stiff hair forming a regular quadrangle with them.

"He will soon be here," somebody remarked, and they waited for his arrival to order the beer.

A tall imposing figure with broad shoulders, in a dark brown frock coat, soon strode up to our table. His face was clean shaven, with a slight resemblance to a divinity student. The quick, piercing glance of his eye was peculiar; it seemed to penetrate to the bottom of the soul he met.

He was at once surrounded and greeted by his old friends and acquaintances with great affection and cordiality.

"Now and then I have leave Gausdal (his farm in Norway) and take a breath of other zones," he remarked.

His son, Bjorn, resembles his father very much and gives us an idea how the author, of "Arne," looked when he was young.

He is an excellent actor in character parts, and was improving his art in Germany. He was a member of the famous Saxon Meiningen company, and played with them during their memorable stay at Drury Lane.

Both spoke German fluently, the son without any accent.

"I am always attached to Munich. The South German humor is really unique. It is never bitter, one-half is wisdom and the other love. But it would not do in all countries. We sometimes need galling indignation up there in Norway, do we not, Ibsen?"

The author of "Hedda Gabler" made a scarcely perceptible movement of approval. Ibsen was decidedly eccentric while Bjornson's manners were as simple as his stories. They show that his personal experience until manhood hardly reached beyond Norwegian peasant life.

Some of his latest works were praised and discussed.

"People think I read Auerbach before I wrote my stories. I did not know him. Besides, he would not have been my fancy. He is too philosophic. We Scandinavian authors should always remember that we are writing for a peasant people," and he threw a piercing glance over his spectacles at Ibsen.

Ibsen looked for a moment but remained silent, his taciturnity has become proverbial at Munich, which has been his voluntary exile for so many years.

Hearing that I came from America, Bjorson shook hands with me and spoke of his American trip during the winter of 1880-81.

"You are quite a success in the states," I remarked.

"Success?" he asked. "Hardly! My books are not old enough yet to have an audience."

I looked somewhat astonished. "A book at its publication has only friends or foes. To have an unprejudiced audience it must be at least twenty years old."

"Well, who can wait so long?" asked one of the illustrious beer sippers, for their glasses were constantly filled anew with foaming "bock beer."

Ibsen growled: "A truth lives only eighteen years; that is, until a new generation springs up which demands a new idea."

"That may be true so long as one treats political and social questions of the day," said Paul Heyse, the poet of friendship and love.

Then a controversy arose between the German and Scandinavian writers. The Germans affirmed that those human pictures were more worthy to be copied which had remained unchanged in all ages.

Somebody remarked: "The Scandinavians are in the minority."

Ibsen grinned: "The minority is always right!"

"Pardon me for disagreeing with you, but the majority is always right," replied Bjornson.

Everybody laughed.

"Then, also, these authors should be elected whose MSS. can be weighed by the ton," ejaculated Ibsen, angrily.

"If they go at that rate they will soon be unable to carry their authority and be buried under it," was the apt reply.

This animated conversation went on for an hour, devoting much time to the Scandinavian literature.

How eloquent were Bjornson's words about Christian Winter, a lyrical poet of the old school, perhaps the greatest Scandinavia has produced.

"He understood the simplicity, the ingenuine enthusiasm of the city folks, he understood the hardiness, the patience, the independence of the lower strata of the population, and that led him to his poetical description of nature."

"He warbled with the birds, he seems to have known every one by its name. His verses are free, easy and light—like a swallow's twitter," said Paul Heyse.

"And more," resumed Bjornson. "He was the interpreter of the erotic life of flowers, and the dead butterfly was his continual admiration."

"Yes," grumbled Ibsen satirically, "he was the philosopher of the butterflies!"

"And his philosophy is not groundless," said Bjornson, and then he made one of those wonderful improvisations which only the poet is capable of, which I endeavor to give as far as I can remember:

"From flower to flower the butterfly is winging, kissing them all. Here and there he even steals a drop of their sweetest honey. What matters it to them? Perhaps the flowers dream of their winged visitors the summer night through. The next day they are mown and placed before the cattle which devour them without being troubled that they have been kissed by the butterfly. So it is in real life. The flowers, the poor weak things that they are, believe it to be their mission in this world to satisfy the dull, heavy cattle; but the butterfly knows, and he endeavors to become their rival!"

"Bravo!" said Heyse, and the German literati joined him, and the actor Bjorn looked admiringly at his father. Only Ibsen remarked:

"What of it?"

"Why, it teaches the lesson: Live, live; do not dream; waste not your days with thoughts of other worldliness. This life, these senses, we shall never get again, and we have got them to use them according to our ability."

A few minutes later, when a Bavarian military band accompanying the noonday relief guard passed, the party broke up and dispersed in different directions, each with one remembrance richer.

* * *

Some months had passed. I had left the German Athens for the north, making a pedestrian tour through the beautiful valley of Romsdal.

Arrived at a small town, I met such a crowd of peasants in the streets, who were continually coming in on the country roads, that I asked the innkeeper if a fair was not to take place.

The old man shook his head. "No, Bjornson is going to make a speech in the town hall to-night. Whenever he speaks thousands of people come to listen to him. You know, he was brought up here in Passe!"

So I resolved to take a seat and make the acquaintance of Bjornson, the dramatist and novelist, as a public speaker. Up to the present day he has made an extensive lecture tour every year, however, lately of a more educational than political character.

Often, during my travels, when I saw a public school or heard of some philanthropic society, the remark was made: "That's Bjornson's work!" And so my opinion of this Norwegian writer constantly improved. The valley of Romsdal taught me why he is more popular than Ibsen. He is right among his people and has been of beneficial influence not only as author, but also as editor, director of a theater, politician, orator and philanthropist.

The little town hall was decorated with the Norwegian flag, garlands and flowers, as for a feast, and was crowded to the utmost. They had not to wait very long. At the appointed time, not a minute too late, he entered, in a black Prince Albert coat and a white tie. It was a short but masterly-constructed speech, a mixture of radical and conservative tendencies. Here is one of the passages:

"With all my heart I wish King Oscar and Christian to live long because they work steadily and so effectively in the interest of the country, but their voluntary labor will never carry them to the much needed reformation. They recommend evolution rather than revolution. But should they find it impossible to keep within the bounds of evolution, children, a short cut is also a road."

He was eloquent, every word was distinct, as none was useless, and uttered in a calm, dignified manner.

And if he now and then rose to the ours of patriotic feeling or humanitarian ideas, it was not artificial passion, but was aroused by conviction and true feeling.

The applause was deafening, and my neighbor, a very old, white haired peasant, murmured: "He is the best speaker I know and I have heard many."

Outside he was cheered and cheered again. He was wrapped in a fur mantle and wore a sound hat, leading his wife on his arm, he hardly noticed to the sides.

I pushed my way through the crowd and addressed him; he recognized me at once and said he was glad I had come to see "his country." The lady was as simple and social as he. She also has grown up to the flower of womanhood among the bleak rocks of a wild, desolate part of the northern country.

We walked silently, for the night was so wondrously beautiful that it seemed a sacrilege to disturb its peace and harmony. To one side loomed the craggy mountains, their crevices overgrown with Alpine vegetation remaining in the wind, and their summits crowned with snow and ice. On the other, though the cottages of Nipes with the windows shining with light, a glimpse could be had of a vast stretch of meadows, fields and forest land, and behind them another range of mountains. The waving of a waterfall sounded in the distance, and over the whole scene the moon shed its light like a revelation!

On a place Mrs. Bjornson pointed to a yellow two-story house and said: "Here Mr. Bjornson spent his boyhood!"

"Yes, these are familiar scenes," remarked Bjornson. "Here I dreamt during my childhood, therefore I love the place. To realize the dreams of youth is the true life work of any man or woman."

A few minutes later, when a special beautiful view met our eyes, he made a sweeping gesture and exclaimed in a tone of deep admiration: "Glorious! Glorious! Young man, here you can learn to unclerstand Michael Angelo."

We had arrived at the house where he was stopping for the night.

From the distance the soft singing of peasants was borne to us on the evening breeze.

"These folk songs go most to my heart. In music want either Beethoven's symphonies or a simple melody!"

Then another song was heard.

A sign of what was seen on his face, it was one of his own patriotic songs.

"Do you remember what I said this morning in Munich—we are out a peasant people—is it true? Good night!"

The following day I saw him again at the railway station. He was reading and did not wish to disturb him. But when a deputy of peasants came to see him, he rose to chat with them. I noticed that he had been reading Shelley's poems.

C. SADAKICHI HARTMANN.

The new school building south of town has been named the Lowell school. It is up one story and will probably be ready for occupancy by Jan.

Dr. C. G. Horn is pronounced out of danger from his recent severe attack of blood poisoning. The poison left some severe abscesses, but these are now healing.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Silas Y. Allen, of Morissania, and Miss Flora M. Dodge, of Phillips county, Kan., and Sugrue, of St. Louis, and Miss Louise M. Ellis, of Leadville.

THE GAZETTE issues with each Sunday edition a beautiful illustrated supplement of some picturesque part of our great state. The illustrations are neat and accurate, and to one who knows how to appreciate their value are worth the subscription price of the paper.—Colorado City Chieftain.

Coroner Marlow has received a letter from Thomas S. Lobb of Toronto, Canada, brother-in-law of Robert Hooper who was poisoned in Crystal Park. Mr. Lobb thanks Dr. Marlow for the interest he has taken in the case and intimates that as the county authorities will do nothing toward catching the murderer, he will bring the matter before the Canadian government, of which Hooper was a subject.

Mr. R. B. Tait of THE GAZETTE business office has filed his bond as a notary public and is now in possession of all the notarial rights and perquisites.

The Session Laws for 1893, printed by the Gazette printing company, state printers, are now ready and for sale by the secretary of state at $1 per volume.

There will be held at the Garfield school some time next month a literary day, on which occasion pupils will give a very elaborate programme, including recitations from the famous American authors.

Dr. M. F. Smith has purchased the interest of Mr. F. J. Dow in the jewelry firm of Woodworth, Dow & Randall, and the firm name will hereafter be Woodworth, Smith & Randall. Mr. Dow will take an eastern tour with his family.

The Country club of success in carrying out their plan of holding two or three days of races at their grounds next month the occasion will be a far greater one than any yet held here. The club will advertise in Denver and put up $2,000 in purses.

Mr. C. W. Brauer, of this city, has been appointed clerk of the course for the October meeting of the Overland Park club of Denver. There will be seven days of races, and a new programme covering the entire meet has just been gotten out. Among the entries from this city are Mazeppa, Jr., owned by Judge E. A. Colburn; Colonel E., owned by Mr. G. E. Godfrey, and Hattie S., owned by Perry Thomson, in the trotting race for the 2:40 class; Jasper, owned by Judge E. A. Colburn, in the seven furlong running race for maidens; Mazeppa, Jr., Colonel E. and Hattie S. in the 2:30 class trotting race, and Jasper in the running race, 2:20 class.

A NEW WATER.

Practical Completion of the City's Water Works System.

INSPECTING THE NEW WORK.

A Party of Officials Visit the Head of the System—A Plentiful Flow of Pure Water—The New Bear Creek Road—Road to Seven Lakes.

On Thursday, City engineer Reid received word from Mr. D. McShane, the contractor for the work at Lake Moraine, that the contract was about finished. There still remained some questions to be settled and so it was decided to invite a party of aldermen and others to accompany him to go over the ground. A number of personal invitations were sent out, and about half past eight the party started from the engineer's office in three four-seats, each drawn by a strong team. There were in the party Mr. Reid, Mr. McShane, Chairman W. S. Jackson of the citizen's water committee, ex-Alderman Barnes who was chairman of the water committee last year, Chairman Roby of the council water committee, Alderman Finnegan, Alderman Bacon, Water commissioner Fross, Mr. C. S. Sprague of The Republican, Chronicle, and a GAZETTE representative.

THE BEAR CREEK ROAD.

The route to be followed was via the new road through Bear creek canon and the party drove through Colorado City to the mouth of the canon. The dam and settler at the head of the Bear creek pipe line was found to be in excellent condition and there was a good flow of apparently perfectly clear water in the creek.

The new road starts just at the settler and starts on the south sloping side of the canon at a sharp rise, which continues until after passing the pretty little waterfall at the second rocky point of the gorge. There it crosses the stream and follows an easy grade along its course nearly retracing at a rise the serpentine beauty of the place. The road is a very narrow one but is good and firm.

As the foot of Josephine falls, where there is an ascent of nearly 500 feet, the road makes a zig zag, turning in a side gulch and then winding about the side of the mountain almost directly above the part of it leading up the canon from below. From this point on the ascent is very steep for nearly a mile and the road is just inside the edge of the gorge from 100 to 200 feet above the foaming water below. There are one or two sharp turns, caused by projecting bowlders, on which the carriage wheels came nervously near the edge. These obstructions, however, are to be blasted away later.

Above the long slope from Cown falls to Josephine falls, as passed, the canon becomes again a wooded valley with pine groves and aspen groves reaching away toward the summits of the mountains on either side. The aspen leaves at this altitude are beginning to turn into the shades of red, orange and yellow which make the higher mountains so beautiful now. Not very far above the falls the canon opens out into a green and verdant little park, called Jones' park after a man of that name who lived and died there. Here, at "Varlona" cottage a German S. F. Dunbar was picked up in Jones' park, Bear creek turns from its southwest course and flows from the west and up here the carriages drove, through open parks and "reservoir sites" for which the councilmen kept out an eagle eye, through aspen groves of brilliant hues. The road rises until it reaches the top of the divide and branches, the main road going on to Seven Lakes and a steep downward track going to Lake Moraine.

LAKE MORAINE.

Lake Moraine is situated at the foot of an immense natural theater whose sides are Pike's Peak on the west, Mt. Rosa on the east, and the Seven Lakes divide on the south. In this immense gorge once existed a glacier which drew its icy flow from the snow which lie on the mountains on each side of it and which extended down the valley of Buxton creek nearly to the Halfway house. With the warmer climate the ice drew back and back until at Lake Moraine it made its last stand and threw down a great pile of earth and bowlders. This at first made a big lake, but the water cut itself a channel through the mass of loose deposit and nearly half emptied, leaving only a comparatively small pond behind the mound. The work which Mr. McShane has been prosecuting for nearly two years was simply to build a solid dam in this channel and so restore the old lake.

The dam is 365 feet long and 38 feet high, 16 feet wide on the bottom and 20 feet on top. It has its foundation in a bed of impervious clay twenty feet below the surface of the surrounding ground. It is built of clay and gravel, thoroughly puddled and its face toward the lake is riprapped with a granite covering three feet thick. The lake when full will be a mile long and will cover ninety acres, but there is now about fifty acres covered.

The aldermen were driven down to the lake and over the dam to a camp on the further side. The magnitude of the work done is realized in driving over the work as the great chasms where the ice has been scraped out of the sides of the moraine make plain through which it has had to navigate a team without an overturn. A breeze was blowing cool from the glacier and the visitors for a few moments hunted about a raccoon Shirley drove in a tent. Then they sallied out over the dam to inspect the "natural spillway" which protects the dam from any freshet dangers, were boated in a very leaky boat which Mr. Reid had just launched, and watched a regiment of men and boys and mules forming the last serpentine of earth on the dam. The question to be decided was, whether it was best or not to riprap lightly the outer face of the dam, facing of loose earth, even the rain and wind might easily disarrange it, and as the cost would be considerably small, it was decided so to do and so record Mr. McShane took his men and teams away.

A little after 5 o'clock dinner was served in the mess tents and the seven hungry visitors did a work with such a will on the sweet, juicy beef and gravy, and mealy potatoes that it almost made Mr. McShane sad to see the cook now provisions were locking up, and it so much "never did another stage agree, nohow" from Manitou to supper. The even the breeze whetted by Colorado air gave the newspaper men can be believed, and the party arrived safely.

INSPECTING THE SOURCE.

Two teams were hitched up and Mr. Reid, Mr. Delos Durfee, his assistant, Mr. Fross, Alderman Bacon, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Jackson and the two newspaper men started for the head of the system on Beaver creek and its tributaries. The rest of the party had seen all over the ground before and preferred to stay behind. The drive led back to the Seven Lakes road and then on over the divide. The road is high on the sides of the great amphitheater and rises at a considerable grade through a dense forest of spruce trees, which hide the way are dead skeletons and the rest of the ascent living cones of green. At the top of the climb the delighted passengers could see a sparkling clear cascade pouring down over rocks at the very tip of the bow, through great trees and dense thickets to the lake, which spread out on the far far below. This was the flow from the "Beaver creek pipe line" and a short walk led to the place where the stream shot from the end of the sixteen-inch wrought iron pipe into a little stone-lined basin from which it poured down to the lake over an artificial riprapped bed. The lake had been rising too rapidly for the men who were at work clearing the dead wood and brush from the basin, so the pipe was only one-third full, but this made a very respectable brook. When the pipe runs full it will carry 5,000,000 gallons of water in a day which is quite a good supply alone for a city of 40,000 inhabitants. About one-quarter of a mile beyond the pipe outlet, the McShane ditch was cutting a gap in the lip of the bow, and sending a clear water fall down its sides, but its outlet was not visited.

BEAVER CREEK.

A person naturally expects after climbing an ascent of 300 feet to the top of a divide, to find a descent almost if not equally as high, but the edge of Beaver creek is nearly 500 feet from the top of the divide. Indeed, the great glacier which cut out the valley of the Beaver, rolled the bowlders and other debris of its lateral moraines almost into Lake Moraine. Beaver creek flows along in rather a wide open meadow between high mountains and covered with a thick growth of scrub willow. The Seven Lakes lie about half a mile down the stream from where the road comes over, but a side road turns to the north where the stream can be seen by climbing into a little, which run up in gulches into the side of the "great snow mountain." The one to the east is the smallest and is Sackett creek; the one in the middle is Beamer creek and the west one is Beaver creek proper. Beamer is the largest and carries about as much water as Bear creek, and the other two together carry about the same amount.

The pipe line follows the road closely, running along on the pines on a side hill until it reaches Sackett creek which it crosses with a little sag, through which the pressure from above readily forces the water. At the junction of Beamer and Beaver creeks the pipe divides. One branch of 10-inch pipe goes 1,000 feet up Beaver creek, where it enters a circular basin, made by excavated earth on one side and a riprapped dam on the other. Two valves let through the dam, one to clean out the mud, and the other to let the water into the pipe. The water comes into a basin through a ditch which leads to the creek, some fifty feet away. The object of the deep basin is to have a constant body of water below the ice in the winter time and it though that this will make it good flow possible at all seasons of the year.

The Beamer creek headgate is a box of masonry about 8 feet deep and 16 feet square. The creek flows directly into it and a long ditch leads off to each side of the valley so as to gather in all the seepage. The pipe outlet is six feet below the top of the water when the catch basin is full so that it will not freeze up no matter how cold it may be. All the valve handles at the two places were raised several feet and Mr. Durfee said that this was done on account of the prodigious fall of snow in this part of the country in winter time.

THE MCSHANE DITCH.

The limited time at the disposal of the visitors rendered it impossible to visit the McShane ditch, that much abused piece of engineering which Water-commissioner Frost says is all that saved the city from a water famine this year. Mr. Reid, however, drew a map on the page of a note book which made the matter clear. The McShane ditch starts on Beamer creek considerably above the pipe line. It flows over toward Sackett creek, making a big bend to get around the divide between the two streams, and then crosses Sackett creek, levying a contribution on its waters also. The descent of the creek is so steep that this point is above the top of the Lake Moraine divide and the waters pour over into a reservoir there. The McShane ditch can carry the modest amount of 4,000,000 gallons of water a day but at present it is only carrying enough to keep the flumes along its course damp. As soon as the work on clearing out the big basin and burning the rubbish is completed, both the pipe line and the ditch will be turned on full force and the lake will be full in a very short time. The ditch will be shut off as soon as the water begins to freeze much on the pipe line will be left running and it is thought that the water as it pours down the mountain side will be frozen into an iceberg that will last men all summer so the storage capacity of the basin will be about doubled. Beside the flow from over the divide, Lake Moraine receives large contributions from the sides of the two big peaks on each side, which supply alone raise fifty acres of water an inch a day. A year ago a pipe was laid into the lake and a large amount of water was drawn off every day and still after going down six feet, the lake never lowered another inch, showing that there was a steady inflow of water. The lake will be thirty feet deep when it is full.

THE CITY'S POSSESSIONS.

The city of Colorado Springs owns 800 acres, given by an act of congress for reservoir purposes. This tract includes all the land back of the lake to the top of the divide, up Pike's Peak to timber line and well up on the sides of Mt. Baldy. In addition, the city owns lands along Buxton creek below the lake, for a mile and more, so that sewers may be kept out and the water secured from pollution. On Beaver creek the city owns two ranches with absolute priorities attached, covering more water than the pipe line and the McShane ditch can carry. At the head of Beaver creek and on West Beaver the city owns a number of valuable reservoir sites.

With the Pike's Peak reservoir preventing seepage on Beaver creek, and the owner only irrigating portion above and below Lake Moraine, and with a pipe line extending from the city reservoir on the mesa to the edge of the city property on Fountain creek, which will soon be built, with abundant water rights and all methods of utilizing them, the city's outlook on the water question is an excellent one.

If Mr. Reid had stopped to say all this, THE GAZETTE man would not have been back in time to write this for this morning's paper, but the party almost ran back to their carriages after looking at the dam for a minute, and started for home. It is a steady down hill pull from the top of the Seven Lakes divide to this city and the trip was made in less than two hours. The aldermen who remained at the lake started home before the others and drove more slowly so that they were overtaken before reaching the city and the whole cavalcade came in together, tired and thirsty for the water they had seen in the process of manufacture.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

Two interesting documents, the property of Mr. Albert C. Pike, a relative of the great explorer after whom Colorado's most celebrated mountain is named, are before us. They were written by Captain Zebulon Pike, father of the explorer, the one in 1798, and the other in 1798. The latter is a reference copy of a letter written by Captain Pike to the chief of the Chickasaw Indians in Mississippi, while the one of earlier date is a plan of the American encampment at the mouth of the Hudson river, where the patriot army were closely watching the British in New York, while Benedict Arnold, planning, perhaps, the treason which was consummated the month following, was still an honored and unsuspected camp-fellow.

Through the Indian letter there is a hole, in shape and size as if from a bullet, and around its edges there is a stain darker than that with which time has clouded the remainder of the sheet. Perforated, discolored, with fraying edges and wearing folds, linked with the history of a family which was faithful in its service to the country it helped to make, stained perhaps with the blood of one of its members, these documents are eloquent not alone for the written words upon their pages, but far more for the associations with which they are inseparably connected. To every thoughtful mind they must speak, first of the savages and the long story of trading and treaties, of treachery and open war by which the land was wrested and coaxed from their grasp; then of the days of the revolution, when month after month the patriot army in spite of crushing defeat and more crushing poverty, hoped against hope and waited until at last the day of victory came and the country was established. To us of the west they tell especially of the exploration and slow settlement of the great interior of the American continent, the crossing of mighty rivers and wide desert plains, until the American people had measured a continent for its use and set out to show the world how it was deserved.

The endorsement upon the Indian letter, which is folded ready for the pocket or filing, is as follows:

COPPY.

To Opyomingo or Mount
Leader Chief Warrior
of Chickasaw Nation
Novem. 1st, 1798

Its contents are these:

FORT PICKERING.
CHICKASAW BLUFFS, Nov. 1st, 1798.

MY BROTHER—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your Friendly Letter of the 20th of last month which this moment came to hand.

BROTHER—I am sorry that I cannot, consistent with my duty, fully comply with your request.

BROTHER—I am happy to have it in my power to furnish you with two Kegs of Whisky to make your Heart glad and a little Tobacco & Rope your Nation may long smoak the Pipe of Peace with the Americans.

BROTHER—You are pleased to express a desire to be better acquainted with me. I pray you will believe that the acquaintance we have so lately & happily commenced in Friendship may be of a long duration is the sincere prayer of your Friend.

BROTHER—With respect to the Rifles being brought down when I came you are long informed excepting there might have been three or four belonging to the officers. We have put one at this Post. However should there come any down the river answering your description & to be sold reasonable I will purchase one for you.

BROTHER—I give the bearer a little provision to strengthen & enable him to return to your Hospitable cabbin.

BROTHER—I am unfeignedly
Your Friend
Z. PIKE Capt.
Commanding.

To Opyomingo.

The other is endorsed "Form of American Encampment" on the back. The map is drawn partly in pencil and partly in ink. Across the upper left corner the North river is shown by a heavy pencil line, and its tributary, Spuyten Duyvel creek is also drawn, crossed by King's bridge, and with Fort Washington near its junction with the main stream. Across the river are Fort Lee and a block house. The sheet, with the exception of this corner, is occupied by the plan of encampment. The explanation inscribed is as follows: "This encampment consists of fourteen brigades containing one thousand men each, two regiments of horse, one brigade of artillery. Recruits arriving daily. N. B. Barron D. Steuben's division & yeoes brigade no as a reserve for ye first line." The positions of the various brigades are indicated by squares about one-half by two inches in size, bordered with a lead pencil. Among the names of generals appearing on the plan are those of Lafayette, Steuben, Knox, Green, and Arnold. In the lower right hand corner is the inscription, "Ye above is ye plan of encampment & ye order of ye line at ye time, Aug. 1798."

A FAMOUS COMPANY.

THE SAXON-MEININGEN ACTORS' ORGANIZATION.

An Interesting Sketch of this Much-Talked-of German Theatrical Troupe—Its Famous Manager and His Methods—A Comparison with Henry Irving.

MUNICH, Sept. 7.—Manager Abbey, to whom Americans are indebted for the introduction of so many theatrical celebrities, has repeatedly tried to persuade the Saxon-Meiningen company to play a season in this country, but the enormous expense accompanying the transportation of a large company with 200 supers and 40 to 50 stage hands, not to mention the scenery and properties—as no article employed in our play is made use of in another—and the repertoire consisting of about thirty-six plays, seemed too great a risk to both parties.

Now that the famous company has disbanded, and the death of its illustrious manager followed not long ago, it may be interesting to hear a few facts concerning it, from a temporary member; the more so, as its influence, despite its non-appearance in this country, can be traced in many improvements in the New York theaters, in various elaborate productions, and, in particular, in some Shakespearean revivals of a recent date.

"Hay, you up there, look straight before you!" he shouted with a searching glance, some expressing fear, the others, courage!" he shouted. Head-stage-manager Chronegk, when I made my first acquaintance with the Saxon-Meiningen company. He was directing the "Battle of Philippi" at a dress rehearsal of "Julius Cæsar."

The stout little man with a gray mustache, stood on a footstool with a large bell in his right hand, pointing emphatically with the left towards a number of supers, who were standing on some rocks. I had the audacity to approach him. On perceiving me he growled: "Don't disturb me!" I turned to Stage-manager Paul Richard, standing behind Chronegk with the text book in his hand. "Conversation is not allowed!" he muttered, giving me an angry look.

So I could not do better than step back into the wings and watch the proceedings on the stage.

The scenery and costumes were excellent, and the good training of the supers surprised me. Everyone seemed to know his business, but it was very hard to satisfy Chronegk, and some scenes were repeated over and over again. He was careful of the smallest details. Not the slightest mistake escaped him, so that at last the evolutions and grouping of the soldiers in every scene he pronounced "finished" were perfect in their way. They were picturesque, full of energy, animated, true to life and therefore never symmetrical; they also avoided tableaus at the end of a scene or act. I could not help exclaiming: "Well, that beats everything I have seen!" But my astonishment increased when in the fourth scene of the fifth act, the actor who played the first soldier, had to repeat the words: "Yield, or thou dies!" a dozen times or more, until Chronegk finally exclaimed: "If you cannot speak the words with more effect I will have to give the part to someone else!"

At last, when after a few hours, the rehearsal was over, Chronegk found time to shake hands with me and introduce me to members of the company. I was installed as one of the assistants to Stage-manager Richards. In this way I saw for the first time their performance of the "Merchant of Venice," affording me an opportunity to compare it with the master pieces of Henry Irving's career.

Henry Irving is also—and but very few are acquainted with the fact—a pupil, and by far the cleverest pupil of the Saxon-Meiningen company, understanding how to use the collected material in an original way. Henry Irving seems to have a liking for German acting, as his Mephistopheles is but an exquisite imitation of Lewinsky's creation of the part in the Vienna Burg theater.

Henry Irving is, however, still too fond of red and blue calcium lights, which are used whenever his features need illumination.

What a difference there was in the scene of Lorenzo's elopement with Jessica! Henry Irving has made it a solitary midnight scene, with a dim greenish light effect, and the quiet only interrupted by the frolics of a party of masqueraders. And Shylock's slow return over the bridge and his knocking at the gate of his home was a perfect poem, but not Shakespeare! It was neither giving Venice nor the temperament of Venetian masqueraders!

With the Saxon-Meiningen the scene adopted a different aspect. A gondola, illuminated by torches, brought Lorenzo and his friends to Shylock's house at the same moment the masqueraders began to pour in. Such a feast of color, in the flickering torchlights—so brilliant that it almost hurt the eyes, and in the shouting, singing, laughing, frivolous crowd, the elopement took place. This was a picture of ancient Venice during Lent. And as for the acting—true enough Irving's company is excellent, every actor is an artist, but they have failed to make historical studies!

What a wonderful imitation, on the other hand, of an Italian servant of the middle ages was given by the leading German comedian as Lancelot Gobbo! How original and effectual was the business with the blind father!

What a fierce, boisterous Moor the prince of Morocco was, with such theatrical gestures, that Portia's companions shrank back whenever he cast a glance around, and the Indian prince of Arragon remains unsurpassed, though I have witnessed the "Merchant of Venice" dozens and dozen of times!

And then I have never seen a stage picture superior to the "moonlight night of Saxon-Meiningen fame in Belmont!" Whenever the curtain rose, no matter in what city or country, there was no applause but an universal murmur of admiration passing through the audience!

It represented a marble piazza with a staircase, settees and plastic statues on the balustrades, framed in by pinions and cypress trees. In the distances lay the castle of Belmont, illuminated by one solitary light. And the moon of a southern sky trembled over this classic scene, which only can be found in Italy!

Chronegk was to obey a man that should have much opportunity to speak to him, nevertheless I learned to esteem him very much. He really was the heart and soul of the company. He was an impartial judge, having himself passed through all the grades of an actor's career. He was an excellent disciplinarian, a model of punctuality and master in instructing and regulating. His energy never left him, even in days of sickness. I remember one day he was carried, suffering from rheumatism, on the stage wrapped in blankets. His manner was serious and dignified yet kind to all. But when he found fault with anybody his anger knew no bounds!

I had been used to a great deal of discipline in the Royal theater in Munich, but I had no idea of the Meiningen style. One evening I had charge of the night effects. In one scene the room was dark; some person entered with a lamp and at the same moment I had to turn up the lights. I am sure I did not turn the crank two seconds later than I should, but it had been noticed at once by Chronegk. After the performance one of the officials gave me a message from Mr. Chronegk which was as follows: "You will be discharged if it happens again!" "That's the way with us," added the official with a quiet smile. It was through this extreme exactness that the Meiningers succeeded as they did.

When I came to study under Chronegk they were in the prime of their fame. They had traveled through various European countries and had reaped laurels and gold wherever they went. The repertoire contained many of the leading plays of Shakespeare, Calderon, Moliere, Goethe, Schiller and other German writers. Nor were the modern dramatists forgotten.

Now and then the Duke of Meiningen gave performances to invited audiences, consisting of authors, artists and the nobility. They were generally new plays that had created a good deal of sensation but had not as yet found a truly artistic representation. During my stay he produced within one week the dramas: "Gossip," by the Spaniard Echegray, "Giaours," by Losen and "Thescandia" by Voss. The Berlin critic, Paul Lindau, the translator of Echegray's dramas and Richard Voss were guests of the duke.

"I also had the pleasure of being introduced to the duke!"

One morning a lackey in a gorgeous uniform appeared in my room and said: "His Excellency requests your presence to-morrow morning." I donned my best garb and entered with trembling into the audience room. I have often thought over this meeting, but have never found out yet why I was summoned to George II, duke of Meiningen.

He condescended to shake hands with me and asked me how I liked Meiningen. I stammered "very well!" and this was the beginning and end of our conversation. I was also introduced to his wife, Freifrau von Heldburg. The duke, pointing to me, said: "This is a young man, introduced to us by ——" The Freifrau von Heldburg nodded with a smile. I thought her rather homely and could scarcely believe she was the same person, once entitled the "charming Ellen Franz." Before she married the duke, she played soubrettes as well as heroic and sentimental parts. She excelled in parts, old theater-goers tell me, like Elmire in "Tartuffe."

So my acquaintance with the duke was very limited. However, I shall always remember his refined taste in all art matters. His whole life has been devoted to the dramatic art and his private fortune has allowed him to accomplish all his aims.

The company has never produced a great genius like Salvini, but it has brought forth a large number of intelligent and versatile actors, and among them two who have gained a wide reputation—Bjorn Bjornson, the son of the Norwegian novelist, and Ludwig Barnay, the unsurpassed Marc Antony of the German stage. Prominent among the actors, during my temporary stay, was Max Gruber, the "star" (if such a word is allowed with the Saxon-Meiningen company), Karl Goerner, the leading juvenile and comedian, handsome Alexander Barthel and the classic beauty, Anna Haverland, the hero and the heroine, old Wilhelm Arndt, shippish Miss Seelmayr, little Miss Trosch, the soubrette, and others.

One of the chief aims of the management was that every part should be well played. Very often several parts were played by young actors who had started in the provincial towns. Particular attention was given to the training of the supers. They were well paid that they could live on the money and devote all their time to their work. Among them were many students of the dramatic art, intelligent young men. The continental rehearsals were a good schooling for young actors.

To many supers a part was assigned, for instance, the role of a beggar, a country lawyer, a fool or a poet, etc., which required a good deal of dumb play. They had to devote the same care to their costume, make up and appropriate gesticulation as the leading actor to his part.

Dresses were never allowed to look brand new, but always a little used, as they were in reality. And how they were chosen, until they moved naturally in the costumes of the different periods.

The rehearsals often lasted from seven to nine hours. Sometimes they took place directly after the performance, sometimes in the morning, when the directions are supposed to rest on their laurels, and at all other times of the day.

Whenever Messenger Sinder appeared in our quarters we knew there was another unexpected rehearsal. How often did he disturb my sleep!

There was always a crowd in the lobby when one of the stage managers made notes on the large black board.

They assembled there with a great deal of noise, and it may be of interest to know what the actors said on such occasions.

Gruber—"D——it! Another rehearsal at midnight!"

Arndt—"I suppose I must invest in an antent to find my way to the theater!"

Miss Seelmayr—"Another part in tights for me! I'm called a cold fish, sure!"

Barthel, sarcastically—"A part of red tapes for me! Beautiful! I must say! Soon will be advanced to the role of a super!"

Anna Haverland—"Oh, my God! Now will I look disguised like an old woman!" etc., etc. The ladies also had to wear the stern rules; they were obliged to look old, wear no corsets, etc., if the parts demanded it.

The rather comedian burst into some comical song that fitted the occasion, jokes flew from one to another, and all in the theater laughing.

We did a good deal of traveling, generally staying about four weeks in one city. We always took the same train and nearly always stayed at the same hotels. We resembled a large family. None were allowed to sulk or tire.

Now we I remember there the negligent style of Barthel's conversation, who was decidedly conceited and otherwise an amiable fellow, like Frasen, with her traveling cap on one ear, who kept up a continual chatter; Goiner in his eccentric costume, as comical off the stage as on, and Papa Gruber, as we called him, was a father to us all.

The Meiningers had the honor of introducing "naturalism" into the dramatic art. With them everything had to be historically correct. For historical scenery the painters were obliged to make their studies on the spot itself. They were sent to the castle of Belmore ("Hamlet"), to Pederingay Castle ("Mary Stuart"), to Domremy ("Joan of Arc"), to the ravine of Kusnacht ("William Tell"), and to Verona ("Romeo and Juliet").

In "Wallenstein" the soldiers were dressed in genuine armory of the "Thirteen Years' war. Often special artists were sent to various European museums to be able to make a copy of a certain dagger, helmet or costume, and if there was any doubt of the original being authentic, the best authorities were asked for advice.

They are satisfactory to the most minute details in representing a thunderstorm, or a twilight scene, a dance feast in Old Norway or a lovely landscape in France, the palace of a Roman emperor or the house of a Dutch burgher.

The duke spent but a side a fortune with his company. Not only that he could double the salaries of his actors, but that he was also able to put by something for future enterprises.

The Meiningers also endeavored to give nature in other changes in climate, seasons, hours of the day and phenomena of atmosphere. Their sunsets and moonlit nights were triumphs of light effects. With them an evening in Belmore was different to one in Verona. Like the impressionists painters they tried to imitate the local coloring of a scene. In the "Queen's Gnosis" one could see, on looking at the box-seat of a Norwegian parlor that it was supposed to be raining outside.

Whoever has witnessed the model performances of this troupe will remember the "banquet scenes" in the "Wallenstein Trilogy," where they imitated the noises heard on such occasions—the boudoirs in some plays of Moliere's, where even the bric-a-brac is of a historical character, the Vierwaldstaetter Lake in acts of "William Tell," and the market scenes and coronation procession in "Joan of Arc."

WESTERN BREVITIES.

Grand Junction will have a canning factory next year. Tomatoes can be raised there for half a cent a pound at a good profit.

An effort is being made to have a Grange Day in Boulder as an early date. The prosperity of that county, and especially of the section surrounding Boulder city, has been enormous this year, and the county fairs a success.

BALMACEDA'S FATE.

The ex-President Commits Suicide in Santiago.

A PATHETIC FAREWELL ADDRESS.

He Says He was Only Acting for Chili's Good, but Was Deceived and Betrayed by His Advisers—Minister Egan's Counsel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Herald's Valparaiso special says: Ex-President Balmaceda, of Chili, shot himself through the temple at the Argentine legation at Santiago at 8:30 a. m. today. The story became known here this afternoon and created the greatest excitement.

Every part of the city is brilliantly illuminated, and on every hand is heard the sound of rejoicing.

Later accounts from the capital confirm the sensational news and give the details of his suicide.

It now seems that Balmaceda left Santiago on Aug. 29 last in the hope of making his escape from Chili, but seeing that every avenue of egress was cut off, he returned there on September 2 and went direct to the Argentine legation.

Since his return to the Argentine legation at Santiago, Balmaceda has been in an extremely nervous condition. No one, with the exception of the minister of the Argentine Republic and one other man who was devoted to the unfortunate ex-president's cause, was permitted to see him. All the different schemes of flight were considered by the fallen president.

Senor Irrisuria went to the theater last night. When he returned to the legation he had a long and earnest talk with Balmaceda relative to the latter's ideas, previously broached, about the advisability of giving himself up to the junta.

Balmaceda and Senor Irrisuria went to bed at midnight.

Senora Irrisuria, about 8 a. m., to-day heard a pistol shot in the bedroom that had been assigned to Balmaceda. She notified her husband. Before he went to Balmaceda's room he ran around to the house of Carlos Walker Martinez and brought that gentleman back to the legation. Upon breaking in the door of Balmaceda's room it was found that he had shot himself. The body was still warm. There was a gaping wound in the temple. The body was undressed and lay on the bed. The revolver was still held in his right hand.

Domingo Fermo, Balmaceda's brother-in-law and the minister to Chili from Uruguay, Arrista Melchor Concha, soon arrived at the legation.

Senor Concha ran to Moneda and informed the junta of what had happened. A commission was immediately issued. The commission consisted of Senor Carlos Walker Martinez, Senor Melchor Senor Concha and Judge Aguerra of the supreme court.

They went direct to the legation from the office of the junta's representatives and viewed the body. They then drew up a process-verbal, certifying to the facts already stated.

The German minister, Gerstaecker, accompanied the commission to the legation as an old friend of Balmaceda. Gradually the news spread over Santiago. The excitement it caused is indescribable.

Great crowds of people gathered around the Argentine legation. They cheered and they howled, and won into a frenzy over the death of their chief enemy.

Above all the discordant shouts were heard cries condemning the unfortunate Balmaceda that in taking his own life he had committed a worse act.

HIS LAST STATEMENT.

Balmaceda left a letter to his mother. Also a statement to the Herald. As almost the last declarations of a dying man they are of special importance. He says: "I acted during the past eight months with the firm conviction that I was right. I had no one in the army in whom I could place any trust.

"My generals were false to me. They fled at the first sign of war. Had my orders been obeyed before the battle of Concon would have resulted in a decisive victory against the enemy. My heart is broken by this terrible war that has been with Chili.

"I sought to rescue my country from foreign domination. I strove to make her the first republic in America.

"My enemies say that I was cruel. Circumstances compelled me to sanction certain acts, for many decrees that have been attributed to my orders were never known by me until they had been committed.

"Until the final battle at Placilla I had strong notes of triumphing over my foes. Victory was assured by my generals, Alfarecca and Barbosa and Vio.

"They all lied. I now know those who only pretended friendship for me because of the money that was to be gotten out of me. All the money that I have in my possession is $2,500. My wife gave it to me on the night of August 23.

"Your minister, Patrick Egan, many times offered me good advice. He urged me to make peace with those opposed to me and to retire from Chili. I did not heed his wise advice, for I thought that he was under the influence of the junta's officers, who were then refugees in the American legation. Although the double my closest advisers were always opposed to any overtures for peace."

Another letter was found addressed to Senor Irrisuria. In it Balmaceda says: "Then I saw the persecution directed against me by persons who had supported my administration I came to the conclusion that the only way to put an end to this persecution was to take my life. It was my responsible one. Adieu, my good friend, give my farewell to my wife and children."

The junta has the Argentine legation guarded by troops to prevent an attack on the part of the populace, but everything is quiet at Santiago to-night.

Balmaceda's body has been removed to the general cemetery. It was accompanied by the members of the family and friends.

The widow of the ex-president was informed of the tragic ending of her mother, Domingo Fermo.

There is a guard of soldiers at the cemetery. An inquest is being held.

Dynamite Outrage at Pueblo.

DENVER, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Pueblo says: The saloon of Lucy Martin on Santa Fe avenue, was almost entirely demolished by an explosion at two o'clock this morning. Martin had received warning that an attempt would be made on his life some time during the night. Officers were placed on guard but the miscreants slipped up to the house, placed the sticks of giant powder and blew the building into atoms and made good their escape.

National Finances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Since the 1st of September the net balance in the treasury on account of the redemption of 4½ per cent. bonds has decreased from $60,000,000 to $46,500,000. This difference represents about the amount of bonds redeemed, the exact figures being $13,952,250. During the same time $24,855,400 four and a half per cent. bonds have been continued at 2 per cent., leaving $11,061,650 in 4½ per cents undisposed of at the close of the treasury to-day. The total treasury receipts for September so far are $18,471,000; and expenditures, exclusive of bond redemption, $15,671,000, or an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of $2,703,060.

A Dramatic Scene.

GREENSBORO, Ga., Sept. 19.—A dramatic scene occurred last night at the trial of John Colpin for the murder of his brother-in-law, both being jealous over the favors of a younger sister. Public sympathy, as well as the evidence was overwhelmingly against Colpin. At the conclusion of the closing argument the audience burst into cheers, which took Judge Jenkins five minutes to suppress. The prisoner thought he was going to be lynched and was very frightened. The judge had the doors closed and fined each of the 200 spectators, after which he declared the case to be a mistrial.

Rio Grande Rumors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—One of the rumors current here to-day is that when the Denver and Rio Grande controversy is settled that Jay Gould will be owner of that road. The rumor is supposed to be based on the fact that Gould and his chief lieutenants when returning from their recent visit to Montana traveled from Salt Lake to Denver on the Rio Grande and inspected every part of that road. It is argued further that Gould cannot afford to let the Union Pacific be shut out of Colorado business by allowing the Rock Island or Burlington to tie up with the Rio Grande.

THE BERLIN LETTER.

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BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The army maneuvers which have been in progress for some days were conducted to-day with an attack of the Fourth and Eleventh army corps, commenced by Emperor William in person, upon the enemy under General Witzleben. The Emperor left Munsausen yesterday morning and proceeded to Ratzemoen, where he assumed command.

High military authorities are agreed that both the Austrian and German armies are now fully ready to meet the enemy. Emperor Francis Joseph to-night issued an order commending the maneuvers of the Austrian troops in which he commended the discipline and efficiency shown by them and said that he was certain that the army would fulfill its duties alike in peace and war.

Hinting that the English government is largely disposed to make the position of the Dardanelles matter a weapon of offense Russia has suddenly changed her diplomatic tactics. M. Nelidof, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has informally advised Sir Wm. White, the English ambassador to Turkey, that the alleged occupation of Sagri on the island of Mityene by a British force does not in any way concern Russia, and Count von Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador at Berlin, has explained to Chancellor von Caprivi that Russia disclaims any special privileges in the passage of the Dardanelles.

A remarkable inspired article which appears in the St. Petersburg Novosti yesterday, and which was telegraphed here through a semi-official agency, offers the hand of friendship to Great Britain. "The empire of Russia," says the Novosti, "is already too extensive for her to desire to add to it by the conquest of India. If she is forced to undertake the enterprise at some future day, it could be only as an act of retaliation for hostilities sown by Great Britain to the czar's government in Europe. On the other hand, should Great Britain renounce her anti-Russian policy, she has nothing to fear from Russia as regards India."

Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, United States minister to Germany, has resumed to his duties as the legation. Mr. Phelps had a day's review of the army maneuvers and met Count Von Waldersee who congratulated the American representative upon the success of his efforts to secure the removal of the prohibition against the importation into Germany of American pork saying, "It is entirely due to you." According to the terms of the decree rescinding the prohibition, Chancellor Von Caprivi is allowed to make the re-examination of the pork at German ports where it is entered a condition of its admission, but the chancellor has made and will make no use of this right, preferring to permit unrestricted imports upon American certificates. Mrs. Phelps, wife of the American minister, sailed from New York on the 16th inst.

There has recently been so much talk concerning the effort of the Standard Oil Co. to establish a German monopoly that Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, the United States minister, believing that a justice was being done to an American interest requested Mr. Libby, the European agent of the company to present to him a report on the position of the company with a view to communicating the truth of the matter to the department of commerce of Germany at the head of which is Baron Berlepsche, an old collegemate of Mr. Phelps in Dresden. The Standard Oil Company has bought out a rival concern which was lately organized in Stettin and is erecting large tanks and other structures for use in its business.

Over 2,000 Italians recently proceeded by rail from the north of Italy to Stettin where they embarked for the United States. The term of the Austro German treaty of commerce with Italy has been fixed at six years, at the end of which time the Zollverein convention will be definitely concluded.

Negotiations will be resumed with Spain with a view of obtaining the benefit of the most favored nation clause to extend to the Spanish colonies. At a mass meeting of Socialists in Munich to-day the Liebknecht and Vollmar wings were reconciled and there was adopted a common programme for the Socialist congress to be held at Erfurt on October 18th, at which it is now believed the moderate minority consisting of the Young Socialist party will have but a diminished chance to stay the position of the present directing committee.

INTENSE HEAT.

It Prevails Throughout North Dakota.

WHEAT STACKS BURNING UP.

Farmers are Threshing by Moonlight to Avoid the Glaring Sun—Counties that Will Kindle at a Spark—Much Damage by Fires.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 19.—The intense heat of the past few days continues, yesterday the thermometer registering from 100 to 102 degrees at several Minnesota points. The heat was accompanied by a strong wind and prairie fires are reported from a dozen localities.

A great deal of hay in stacks has been destroyed and four or five miles of the Great Northern railroad track has been burned and made impassable. In North Dakota the greatest damage has been done around Lisbon. At least 50,000 bushels of wheat have been destroyed there. At last reports the fire was still spreading north and east.

DANGER FROM FIRE.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Sept. 19.—The terrible heat of the past few days has scorched every stubble field and hay range in the state until the faintest spark is sufficient to start an almost unquenchable fire. Intense anxiety exists throughout the state at this time over the danger to crops and lives as well. In this county alone over $1,000,000 worth of wheat lies exposed to fire, which may be ignited now from the slightest cause.

From Emmons county comes the report of a disastrous fire, but the mails have been delayed from Williamsport and the exact amount of damage is not known. Williamsport was saved from destruction by a sudden change in the wind. Near Lisbon thousands of acres of wheat have been destroyed.

TOO HOT TO WORK.

SIOUX FALLS, N. D., Sept. 19.—From all over the state come reports of unusual heat for this season of year, in some instances the mercury exceeding 100 degrees. Near the North state line many prairie fires are reported, but details as to losses are not known. Thus far no loss of life has been reported from fires. So intense has been the heat in some sections that work in the harvest fields during the day has been impossible. Many persons were prostrated and farmers, taking advantage of clear nights, have threshed their grain by moonlight.

Unless immediate relief comes, the destruction of wheat by fire will be enormous. A prairie fire ravaged the country between White Lake and Plangington yesterday, causing destruction estimated at $10,000. The fire was started by section men burning a firebreak.

Racing for Homes.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Sept. 19.—The excitement grows hourly greater among the people who will make the races for homes in the Indian lands which will be opened to settlement next Tuesday. There are several causes for excitement, chief among them being the large numbers of negroes who have gathered by hundreds at Langston, the Oklahoma negro colony, and who intend to move en masse upon the Cimarron valley, the best, perhaps, of all of the new lands, and settle there, to the exclusion of all other settlers, among them being numbers of desperate and unscrupulous cowboys, who object to the negroes' plans, and will take desperate chances to pre-empt choice claims in the very face of negro hosts. The most desperate say they will oppose, by force, the wholesale settlement of the negroes in the valley.

The cooler heads, however, know that the race will be to the swift, no matter what his color. If the negroes get there first, the land is theirs. If the whites outrun the negroes, the latter must look elsewhere for claims.

Before the arrival of the morning trains to-day the city was almost deserted. Everyone who intended to claim a homestead in the new lands had gone Thursday afternoon or last night to the border of the new land to find a favorable starting place for Tuesday's race. The arrivals of to-day's trains, however, soon filled the town again with people who had waited till nearly the last minute before getting on the ground. They tarried only long enough to purchase an outfit and were soon on their way to the borders. Every train now brings hundreds of people and there is much confusion and excitement.

Out on the border there is little excitement. It is a restless expectancy there. The people there are camped in prairie schooners, tents and brush houses, for the most part, but many have no covering but a blanket with them and the sod for a bed. The crowds there are good natured and but few disturbances are reported and they are of a trivial nature. Unless trouble results at Langston, between the negroes and cowboys, it is expected the settlement of the new lands will be made peacefully.

A British Chinaman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A diplomatic controversy has arisen between the United States and Great Britain about the proper construction of the Chinese act, as it affects Chinamen residing in Canada and who enter the United States. The questions involved have been officially presented to the attention of the United States government by Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has requested the president to pardon Chong Sam, a Chinaman now in jail at Port Huron, Mich., on the charge of being unlawfully in the United States. Chong Sam entered the United States from Canada. He was arrested and upon being tried before the United States commissioner he was found guilty of being unlawfully in the United States and sentenced to deportation to China as the country "whence he came."

On the request of the British minister, Chong Sam was not immediately deported. He claimed he was a British subject but was unable to produce his naturalization papers.

The British minister now petitions for his pardon as a British subject in the face of the decision by the U. S. commissioner holding that he is a subject of China and should be sent back there.

The matter, with all the correspondence in the case, has been referred to Attorney-general Miller to ascertain Chong Sam's allegiance.

MRS. HENDA, in an interview, informed an English reporter that she considered American critics irreproachable. English critics, on the other hand, were in many cases untrustworthy, and not always above being improperly influenced, or allowing themselves to be controlled by unworthy bias.

THE ELECTION LAW.

HOW COLORADANS WILL VOTE NEXT NOVEMBER.

How to Run for Office—How to Print Ballots—The Precautions Adopted to Secure a Secret Ballot and a Fair Count—The Australian Voting Plan.

The Ballot Reform laws enacted by the Eighth general assembly are three in number. The Registration law has already received due mention in these pages, and is familiar by practical experience to many of our citizens. The other two are the Corrupt Practices and Australian Ballot acts.

These laws occupy in print nearly a hundred pages, but the volume is accompanied by an introductory summary by Hon. A. D. McKinley of the senate committee on elections, from which the following is taken:

THE CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

This act pertains to duties to be performed and offenses committed at or about the time of election, and there is not, therefore, the same need for early attention to this law on the part of the public and officials as there is regarding portions of the other two laws.

The scope of the act, however, may now be stated as follows:

Section 1 defines and prohibits all forms of bribery of electors.

Section 2 defines and prohibits all forms of bribe-taking by electors.

Section 3 prohibits betting by candidates for office.

Sections 4 and 5 prohibit intimidation of electors; prohibit the use of "pay envelopes" by corporations or individuals, upon which is printed political mottoes or arguments; prohibit employers from posting or exhibiting in the place of employment political placards, etc.

Section 6 requires candidates, within thirty days after election, to file in public offices named in the act, sworn itemized statement of all money contributed or expended, directly or indirectly, in aid of the election of such candidates.

Within the same time, chairmen and secretaries of state, county and city central committees of every political party presenting candidates must file similar sworn itemized statements, showing from whom money was received, how expended, etc.

Section 7 prohibits interference with the conduct of elections. This provision is similar to the United States law on this subject.

Section 8 compels the giving of testimony by any offender against the provisions of Sections 1, 2, or 7, against another offender, but provides that such testimony shall not be used to procure the conviction of the person so testifying. This provision increases greatly the means of securing convictions of offenders against election laws, as under existing statutes no person can be compelled to give evidence which would tend to incriminate himself. The new provision is expressly authorized by the constitution of the state.

Section 9 defines the penalties and punishments for the various crimes and offenses enumerated in the act, and for neglect of candidates and others to comply with the requirements of the act.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT ACT.

Early and close attention to this law should be given by the public generally, and particularly by the boards of county commissioners and county clerks of the various counties, so as to have the election procedure in working order for the November election of 1891.

This law applies alike to every precinct in the state, and to all elections, whether general, special, state, county or city, except school elections and special elections at which state, county or city officers are not chosen. (Sec. 1.) Other laws being repealed, no election can be held except under the provisions of this act.

Election precincts must be changed so that hereafter no precinct shall contain more than two hundred and fifty voters. (Sec. 21.) These changes should be made at the session of the boards of county commissioners which convenes on the first Monday in July, in each county.

Election judges in counties of the third, fourth and fifth classes must be appointed during the first week of the session of the county commissioners, in those counties which begins on the first Monday of July. In other counties, to wit: Arapahoe, Pueblo, and El Paso (first and second classes, but referred to in bill as class "A" and first and second classes), the judges must be appointed during the first week of the meeting of the board commencing on the first Monday in October. (Sec. 23.) The "classification of counties for fees" referred to, is under the fee bill passed by the Eighth general assembly, which passed with an emergency clause, and has been the law since April, 1891. When section 23 of the Australian bill was adopted, the fee bill was pending and it was not known that the class "A" would be dropped from the new classification. There is room for difference of opinion, as a question, as to what classification (1887 or 1891) should be followed, arising from the change of classification after the passage of the ballot act, but before any judges were appointed thereunder. It is believed, however, the question above given is supported not only by the intent of the legislature, but by principles of law. (See Kugler's appeal, 55 Pa. State Repts., page 123.)

Each of the leading two political parties is entitled to secure a judge from said party, in the manner following: In the third, fourth and fifth classes on or before the 1st day of June, each of the political parties may file with the clerk of the board of county commissioners a list, designating six or more persons from such party for each precinct. The list must be subscribed by the county chairman or secretary of the party, and an affidavit attached thereto, as prescribed in section 23. The county commissioners must appoint one of the persons named in the list as a judge of election. The law requires that at least two of the judges shall be of opposite political parties, and this provision is intended to secure to each of the leading two political parties a satisfactory representative, instead of leaving the matter to chance or to a partisan board. Where such list of suggested names is not filed at all, or any precincts are omitted, the board of commissioners shall name the judge or judges with or without suggestion, and in the event the board is only limited by the requirement that "two of the judges shall be of opposite political parties."

In counties of first and second classes, these lists must be filed on or before the last day of September; and in counties of the third, fourth and fifth classes, on or before the last day of June, so that the lists will be on hand for the October and July meetings of the several counties, respectively.

It was thought that the practical working of this provision will be, that in many of the outlying counties, where fraud is not attempted and where the selection of judges is usually satisfactory, the matter of such selection will likely be left to the boards, as formerly; but in the more populous counties, especially those containing large towns and cities, where frauds are more prevalent and where partisan feeling may run high, each of the parties will take advantage of this provision.

The successful practical working of this law, especially this fall, will largely depend on competent and trustworthy judges; hence, the parties, when furnishing lists to the boards of commissioners, and county commissioners in making selections, should see to it that the best available men possible shall be hereafter selected for judges.

Clerks of election will be selected as heretofore provided by law (Sec. 23), viz: two clerks shall be appointed by the judges from different political parties. (Sec. 117a G. S., 1883.)

Judges of election for city and town elections must be appointed in the same manner, by the officers of such cities and towns who are authorized to appoint election officers. (Sec. 23.)

After the division of precincts and selection of judges as aforesaid, the next duty devolving on the board of commissioners of the various counties will be to provide polling places. These polling places must not be within fifty feet, in a direct line, of any saloon. (Sec. 39.) The details as to the arrangement of the polling places are set out in section 24. Within the polling places, there must be compartments or voting shelves provided at least one for every fifty voters. These compartments must be furnished with supplies and conveniences, including shelves, pens, penholders, ink, and blotting paper. The guard-rail must be constructed so that only persons inside the rail can approach within six feet of the ballot box or voting compartments. These shelves must be at least one foot wide, and at a convenient height for writing, and so arranged that the voter can prepare his ballot screened from observation. The county commissioners must also furnish ballot boxes large enough to properly receive and hold the ballots to be cast under this act. All these expenses are to be a public charge against the county.

The foregoing cover briefly the matters to which county commissioners should give their attention.

Other duties with respect to nominations, preparation of ballots, etc., devolve upon other officers, especially the county clerk. ☐

NOMINATIONS.

No person can be voted for except his name be printed upon an official ballot, and the name of no person can be placed upon an official ballot except by the county clerk, in the manner following: Any convention of a political party which presented candidates at the last preceding election may present candidates. The convention must represent a party which cast at least ten per cent. of the vote at the last election in the state, county, city or other division for which the nomination is intended. (Sec. 3.) A committee appointed by any such convention may also make nominations, when authorized by resolution of the convention. The certificate of nomination by a party must be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention, and shall state the names, addresses, etc., of candidates, all of which is mentioned in section 4 of the act.

Certificates of nomination for state officers or for persons voted for in a division greater than a county, shall be filed with the secretary of state; for city and town officers, the certificates shall be filed with the city or town clerk; in all other cases the certificate shall be filed with the county clerk. (Sec. 5.)

Nominations otherwise than by convention, or independent nominations, may be made as follows: A certificate must be filed in the same form as the convention certificate, except as to subscription. Instead of being signed by the officers of the convention, it must be subscribed by 300 voters, if the nomination is for state officers; by 200 voters, for nomination to be voted for by the voters of districts less than a state and greater than a county, or by the voters of a county or city; by fifty or more voters, for nominations to be voted for by the voters of a ward, town or other division less than a county or city. (See sections 5, 6, 7 and 8.)

A political convention must file its certificate with the secretary of state not more than sixty nor less than thirty days before election. Independent nominations for similar offices must be filed not more than forty nor less than thirty days before election. For county offices, certificates must be filed not more than sixty nor less than fifteen days before election by convention officers; and for independent nominations for similar offices, not more than thirty nor less than fifteen days. For city elections, nominations by convention, not more than thirty nor less than fifteen days, and independent nominations, within the same time.

All certificates of nominations by convention must be filed not later than ten days after the making of the nomination. (Sec. 9.) According to this, state conventions should be held earlier than sixty-five nor later than seventy days before election; no county convention should be held earlier than sixty-five nor later than fifteen days before election; and no city convention should be held earlier than thirty-five nor later than fifteen days before election.

Immediately upon the expiration of the time for filing the nominations with the secretary (to-wit, thirty days before election), he must certify all such nominations to the county clerks, so that the latter will have the names to place on the ballots thereafter. (Sec. 10.)

☐Nominations must be accepted in writing within five days, except the candidates named by political conventions shall be deemed to have accepted unless written declinations be filed within five days. All, or any one or more, of the candidates may sign their acceptances on the same paper. (Sec. 14.)

Provision is made in sections 12 and 15 for objections to nominations and filling vacancies.

PUBLICATION OF NOMINATIONS.

For six days before election the county clerk shall publish in not less than two nor more than four papers, published in the county, a list of all nominations certified to him or filed with him. The notice shall contain the name, residence, address, designation of party, etc., of the various candidates, and shall be, as far as possible, in the form in which such nominations shall appear upon the official ballots. (Sec. 17.)

At least six days before election the county clerk shall also send to the election officers of each precinct from five to ten copies of printed lists of the candidates. Such lists must be posted by the election judges at least three days before election, in one or more public places in the precinct. (Sec. 17.) Where there are no newspapers published in the county, double the usual number of lists must be posted in each precinct.

BALLOTS.

Hereafter the ballots must be printed at public expense. In city and town elections this expense must be borne by the city or town. (Sec. 2.) Ballots must be prepared by the county clerks for general elections, and by the clerk of the city or town for city or town elections. (Sec. 17.) In preparing the ballots the clerk shall print thereon all names, and only such names, as have been certified to him, as provided in the act. Two hundred ballots must be provided for every fifty voters, or fractional part of such number. In a full-sized precinct, therefore, 1000 ballots must be prepared. (Sec. 19.)

The names of all candidates to be voted for must be on the same ballot—the candidates of each party under the name or designation of such party, in a separate column. Independent nominations shall be arranged in the same way, in columns. In addition to the designation of the party by words, a device may be printed at the top of the list of any set of nominations. (Sec. 18.) The requirements as to size, form, etc., of ballots are set out with particularity in section 18, and the special attention of clerks of counties and cities is called thereto. The official ballots to be used on election day must be printed and in possession of the county clerk or city clerk, as the case may be, at least four days before election and until distributed, shall be subject to inspection by the candidates or their agents. (Sec. 17.)

Provision is also made for the correction of errors in ballots by the county clerk, on his own motion, or by order of court. (Sec. 20.) The ballots must be delivered by the county clerk to the election officers in the several precincts at the expense of the county. They shall be delivered in two packages, each containing one-half of all the ballots for the particular precinct. These packages must be sealed, and have marks on the outside showing the number of ballots enclosed, and for what precinct intended. They must be delivered to the election judges (one to each of two judges who are members of the leading two parties), between Saturday noon and Monday noon preceding the election day. Receipts must be given by the election judges who receive such packages. Such judges must produce packages, with the seals unbroken, at the opening of the polls, and open the packages in the presence of the three judges. (Sec. 21.) Provision is made for the emergency of no ballots being on hand on election day. (Sec. 22.) However, every possible safeguard being thrown about the delivery of the ballots, and heavy penalties being provided for officers who shall be guilty of any neglect or wrong-doing, it is not probable that such emergency will arise.

Sample ballots, the same in form as the official ballots, but printed on paper of a different color, must be prepared, printed and in the possession of the county clerk at least seven days before election, and open to the inspection of the public. (Sec. 17.) Sample ballots shall be delivered to the election officers, and posted with the cards of instructions. Cards of instruction in English and in such other languages as the county clerk may deem necessary, must be prepared, printed and delivered by the county clerk to the election judges with the official and sample ballots. Twelve such cards shall be furnished for each precinct, and the election judges shall post at least one in each voting compartment, and not less than three elsewhere in and about the polling place. (Sec. 30.) Such cards of instruction must be printed in large, clear type, and shall contain full instructions to the voters as to what should be done (1) to obtain ballots for voting; (2) to prepare the ballots for deposit in the ballot-box; (3) to obtain a new ballot in the place of one spoiled by accident or mistake; and (4) to obtain assistance in marking ballots.

The foregoing preparations cover, in brief, the procedure up to election day.

Election day in November of each year is made a legal holiday. (Sec. 45.) As to other election days, for example, city elections in April of every alternate year, an employe may absent himself, without deduction of wages or loss of employment, for two hours, for the purpose of voting, provided notice of application for absence for such purpose be given by the employe to the employer. (Sec. 38.) This provision is intended to encourage the exercise of the elective franchise.

No person shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place, or in any public street or place within one hundred feet of the polling place. (Sec. 37.)

Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must forthwith, and without leaving the enclosed space which he has entered, retire to one of the voting shelves, and there mark his ballot in ink. If he desires to vote a straight ticket, he must mark a cross (X) above the list of nominations and near the device (if any) representing the party or set of nominations for which he desires to vote. Otherwise, and in case he does not vote a straight ticket, he must mark a cross opposite the name of each candidate for whom he votes. If he makes a mistake, and votes for two candidates for the same office, his vote will not be counted for either. A voter can only remain at the shelf ten minutes under any circumstances, and no more than five minutes when all the shelves are occupied and other voters waiting their turn. Besides the election officers, only those occupying voting shelves and four other voters waiting their turn shall be permitted inside the guard-rail at one time. No voter can return to the voting-booth after he has gone outside of the guard-rail, and when once he has received a ballot, he must either mark and vote it or return it to the election judges. He cannot leave the enclosed space with a ballot in his possession.

Sections 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 specify the manner of voting; how to obtain another ballot when one is spoiled; how to obtain assistance in case of illiteracy, or in case the voter needs an interpreter, etc. These sections should be carefully studied by electors before going to vote.

Sections 31 and 32 provide the manner of counting votes, etc.

Sections 33, 34, 35 and 36 enumerate offenses against this law on the part of voters and officers, with the especial purpose in view of securing a secret ballot.

Section 39 prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors by election officers, or others, within the polling place.

The polls shall be open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Section 40 provides for punishment of violations of this law, and compels testimony on the part of one offender against another, similar to the provision in the Corrupt Practices Act.

Section 45 repeals certain sections of the election laws heretofore in force. All election laws in force January 1st, 1891, not enumerated in this section, are yet in force.

CITY ELECTIONS.

The duties which, in general elections, devolve upon county clerks and boards of commissioners, devolve on city clerks and city councils and town clerks and town councils in city or town elections. While this law does not expressly require that city election precincts, and county precincts including territory within cities, shall be identical in boundaries, it does provide that no election precinct, either of the county or city, shall contain more than two hundred and fifty voters. It will be found, therefore, of great practical benefit, under this law, in large cities, as a matter of necessity under the registration act, to make the county and city precinct boundaries identical, and this will also be a saving of expense in the matter of preparing and furnishing booths and compartments. The boards of county commissioners, in re-districting and making precincts within the limits of any cities or towns in a county, should conform as nearly as possible to the city and ward boundaries, so that city authorities can adopt the same election precincts, and such adoption should follow by the city authorities. This, at all events, can be done in the cases of all smaller cities of the state, in such manner without a change of precincts, the candidates for aldermen can be voted for, as precincts are already conform to ward boundaries.

The Athletic Club Fall Sports.

At a meeting of the directors of the Colorado Springs Amateur Athletic club held last week at the office of Mr. W. S. Douglas, it was decided to hold an athletic meeting on Saturday, Oct. 3. Committees were appointed as follows:

Prizes, W. K. Jewell and R. W. Springs; advertising, W. S. Douglas; entries, G. M. King; grounds, A. A. Carnegie and W. A. Pierce.

Following is the programme:

First event, 100 yards amateur; second event, 100 yards handicap; third event, putting shot; fourth event, running broad jump; fifth event, 220 yards handicap; sixth event, boys' race, under 13 years; seventh event, standing broad jump; eighth event, 440 yards handicap; ninth event, high jump; tenth event, bicycle race; eleventh event, 120 yards hurdle handicap; twelfth event, ring fling; thirteenth event, tug of war; fourteenth event, tent pegging; fifteenth event, half mile steeplechase; sixteenth event, broncho riding.

Entries for above to be made at Gardner's cigar store, on North Tejon street, or to any committeeman.

Cripple Creek Notes.

Quite an important transfer of Cripple Creek property was made last night in which the consideration was $5000 in cash. Count James Pourtales of this city and Judge W. [illegible] Kerr of Pueblo were the purchasers of a 3/4 interest in the Sunshine claim of 20 acres on Cripple Creek from Mr. W. D. Richmond. The sale was a bona fide one and the new owners will immediately develop their property.

County Clerk Rowhert says that there are from 10 to 20 entries of mining lands made at his office daily. He is of the opinion that there will be 3000 men hard at work in the camp by next May.

The Bear Creek Toll Road company has decided to extend at once to Cripple creek and divert the trade of the camp to this city, where it belongs. They will zigzag from Jones' park up over the pass between Mts. Baldy and Mt. Rosa to Beaver park and will then follow up the creek to Fremont. This road will be about nine miles long and will make the total distance from this city about fifteen miles.

Mr. A. G. Dana will take his newly-invented placer washing machine to Cripple Creek to-morrow, where he will test its capacity for work. He has already received a number of orders for the machine, and several gentlemen of this city are interested in the organization of a stock company for its manufacture.

The Young Men's Christian association of this city is doing wonderfully well, and when Mr. Lloyd, the new secretary, arrives, things will take a decided boom. In the old quarters on South Tejon street, by the alley, the association had about fifty active members; it has now some 275, and the chances are that it will have 350 before spring. Committees will shortly be appointed to take charge of classes in book-keeping, penmanship, athletics, etc., for the winter months, and these will soon be arranged. There are not so many young men and boys loafing about the streets in the evenings now as there were a year ago.

Messrs. George E. Lounsbery, of Ansonia, Conn., vice president, Homer B. Ives, of New Haven, Conn., a director, and Geo. W. Walter, president of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., leave to-morrow for a trip through the western part of the state, looking after the interests of the company.

Messrs. Woodward & Merz, who for the last ten years have had a laundry in this city, have opened a branch in Pueblo.

The lake from which the Lake Moraine is stocked are beginning to find their way into the newer portion and the whole sheet of water will soon be full of them.

An investigation of the accounts of Col. William A. Cantley, Boston agent of Caupps & Sons, general agents for the Marine Insurance company of London, has revealed a shortage of nearly $3,000.

GRACE CHURCH.

THE CONGREGATION SOON TO OCCUPY THE ENLARGED EDIFICE.

The Seating Capacity Nearly Doubled—A Fine Marble Font—A Building Reflecting Credit on both Architects and Contractors—Planning for a Parish House.

The Grace Episcopal church, which through the summer has been undergoing enlargement, is now completed, and, although the interior is at present rather unsettled, has been occupied by the congregation for the past three Sundays.

The building presents a decidedly pleasing appearance after its summer with the architects and contractor, and one expressive of durability and usefulness. It now stands in the form of a Greek cross, each wing measuring thirty-six feet from the center of the building. This gives a width and length of seventy-two feet. The building is walled with Castle Rock lava stone, and the roof is of Oregon cedar shingles painted a slate color with black trimmings. In the center, where the roofs of the wings meet, there rises a slender tower which breaks the long stretch of roof, and surmounting it there is an ornamental spire.

The building has but one main entrance. This is at the west end, where a cloister has been added to the old building. Passing through the outer hallway which is entered by a door on each side two swinging doors covered with a dark red cloth give admittance to the interior. Here the scene is very much as it was before the builders commenced their operations, but passing up the center aisle toward the chancel, the side wings come into view. The walls are colored with a light drab tint, and above and below runs a decoration of gilt in fancy patterns. Overhead is a ceiling of Oregon pine with cross beams. This is varnished and has to break the monotony of the dark brown coloring a narrow stripe of light blue running along the beams. To the north of the chancel is the organ chamber, with the south side open. It measures 16 by 18 feet. Close by this room in the north wall of the church is a new exit, a single door, which will be found very useful to those sitting in the north transept. The chancel has been enlarged six feet in width so that it now has a measurement of 16 by 24 feet. The apse has also been extended slightly, and twelve can now kneel at the communion where it formerly was possible for but eight to do so. On the floor the carpet of rich ingrain material has been laid in the aisles and on the chancel, but there is a hard wood floor throughout, and this will be left uncovered beneath the seats. Thirty new pews are in the church, matching the old ones. These have been purchased at a cost of $180.

Above the church can be dimly seen in the center of the roof some small blinds. These open out into the tower and serve as an increase in the ventilation.

The stained glass window which was set formerly in the west end of the church, now adorns the east transept. The west window at the west end has not yet been put in, but is expected to be in place early this week.

One of the principal new features of the interior of the church will be a new and handsome font of white Italian marble. This is to be a present from the St. Agnes guild, which includes the young girls of the church. It has already been ordered from the New York firm of Lamb Brothers, and will cost, exclusive of freight, $155. It will be fully twice the size of the old font, or about six feet in height. On it will be inscribed: "One Lord. One faith. One baptism." And below this: "Presented by St. Agnes guild."

To the south of the chancel of the church is the vestry, measuring 16 by 30 feet. This will be used not only by the pastor but for guild meetings, choir rehearsals, Sunday school class, and meetings of the St. Andrew's brotherhood. Here, also, the processionals will form, entering the main church by the door into the south transept.

The church is supplied with both gas and electric lights, the latter being generally used. On each corner where the wings meet are five electric light burners.

During last winter people were turned away from many of the services, and the building was always crowded. It was found absolutely necessary to enlarge the church. But even after this has been done it is doubtful if the church will have any room to spare, although its seating capacity is 500 in place of 300 before the carpenter and mason came upon the scene.

The architects for the church were Pease & Barber, and the contractor was C. M. Rivers. Both architects and contractor have given the building committee great satisfaction. The building committee is composed of Messrs. T. F. Humphrey, Otis S. Johnson, and E. T. Woodworth.

Next spring vines will be planted by the church walk, and these when grown will make the building a far more attractive structure than it is to-day.

The church will have, probably within a year from the present time, and possibly early in 1892, a parish house. Towards this building $3,000 has already been raised, and $5,000 more is needed, making its cost $8,000. It will be built on the west end of the church lot where there is an unoccupied space between the church and the alley measuring 100x50 feet. The building will be of wood, probably with oil finish, and will contain two stories. It will cover a piece of ground about 40 feet square. In the first story will be the reading and club rooms and in the second the Sunday school room. The Rev. Mr. Kieffer is making a great effort to raise the money needed, and to put the construction of the building under way as soon as possible.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF EL PASO.

Their Healthy Growth, Progress and Improvement During the Last Four Years.

A summary of the work done during Superintendent Berrey's four years' term of office is herewith presented. The figures presented are satisfactory evidence of the rapid growth of the county in material prosperity and educational facilities, and also form a record of much faithful and painstaking work.

After alluding to the great interest throughout the county in the advancement of education, as evidenced by the many favorable press notices, the report says:

"This year closes the fourth year's work of the present incumbent of this office, and a brief summary of the work will be of interest to the public, showing the growth, advancement and results of the past four years' work, and a table is herewith presented. Taking the last annual report of Mr. B. A. P. Eaton, my predecessor, the following changes are shown:

	June 30, '87.	June 30, '91.
Organized school districts	31	34
Children of school age	2601	1954
Enrolled in graded schools	1235	2911
Enrolled in ungraded schools	[illegible]	997
Number of different pupils enrolled in schools	17[illegible]	4112
Average daily attendance	1102	2465
Number teachers employed at one time	[illegible]	126
Av. monthly salary in graded schools, male	$102.57	$122.00
Female	55.83	72.00
Av. monthly salary in ungraded schools, male	45.00	47.00
Female	39.39	46.00
Av. number days of school, graded	155	180
Av. number days of school in ungraded schools	100	117
Cost per month per enrollment	$2.73	$2.80
Cost per month per av. daily attendance	$4.17	$3.35
No. school houses	30	61
No. school rooms	76	129
Valuation of school houses, sites, furniture, etc	$152,040.00	$268,188.00
Seating capacity of school houses	2230	4556
Volumes in libraries	531	980
Assessed valuation of property in county	$4,281,540.00	$11,297,398.00
Daily registers furnished	31	134
Districts furnished with dictionaries, globes, wall maps and blackboards	7	217
Received from fines, sale of estrays, etc	......	$2,275.00
General fund apportioned to districts	$10,153.25	$34,579.55
Teachers examined for certificates	46	161

"The above condensed report is taken from the official records of the county superintendent's office, and clearly indicates the wonderful advancement made along the line of educational work in El Paso county. In addition to the above statistical report, it will not be out of place to mention a few things of a general and public nature which have been accomplished, and others now under consideration which have and will in the near future contribute in no small degree toward a still higher standing of our public schools.

"Among these may be mentioned the organization and successful work of our District Normal institute. This has been a powerful factor for good in the school work in the past three years, and the superintendent of this county, with becoming modesty, may say he has been at the head of this institute, both in its organization and in its three years' work.

"A teacher's professional library was sadly needed, and that has been secured, and is proving a valuable auxiliary to the teachers of the county in their school work.

"The library is kept in the county superintendent's office, and now comprises eighty (80) volumes of books written by the best authors, on the art and theory of teaching.

"A course of study has been prepared for the country schools and is producing marked improvement over the 'hap hazard' work heretofore prevailing in the country schools.

"This course of study has now been supplemented and perfected by furnishing every district in the country, with classification registers, reports, blanks, promotion certificates, etc., etc. These have been generously furnished at the expense of the county by the kindness of the county commissioners. These are a few of the many things that have been secured in the interest of our schools through the hearty co-operation of school boards, teachers, county commissioners and the efforts of the county superintendent.

"Much still remains to be done, but two things, both of vital importance to our boys and girls, are happily started, and the present incumbent of this office hopes to see these accomplished before he retires from the office, and these are a school library in every school of the county and a uniform set of text books for the whole county, and, if possible, free text books.

"For the purpose of considering these two objects, committees were appointed at the Normal institute, held in this city last month. Respectfully submitted,

REUBEN BERREY,
County Superintendent El Paso."

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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Colorado hangings seem rather preferable to New York's electric executions.

Pueblo is much excited over the question of the location of her new government building. Pueblo well deserves this favor, but if they were more justly distributed Colorado Springs won't have one too.

The thorough enforcement of the law at the time of the Oklahoma opening greatly helped to make the scenes on the reservation opened Tuesday peaceful. Already the excitement has greatly subsided and it is scarcely more likely that trouble will occur there now than anywhere else in the United States.

A slight cloud in the financial firmament appears in the scarcity of ready money in the London market. The causes which should make money plenty in this country are the ones which will make it scarce in London viz.: the abundance of American crops, the failure of those of Europe, the decrease of American purchases of European goods, and the demand abroad for American investment securities. Yet such is the unity of the world's finance and commerce, that a scarcity in London reacts on New York even though the scarcity be caused by specie shipments to America.

The best test of a law is its success. Senator Saunders' report on polygamy in Utah will be read with interest by all, and by none more than those who were inclined to question the efficiency of the law. A few incredulous will doubt whether the betterment is more than apparent, and it is true that many Mormons are involuntary compliers with the law, and think that they are only laying low until the storm blows over. But this enforced compliance is evidence of the law's force and strictness. So also while it may be said that the disappearance of polygamy is largely due to the progress of the territory and the influx of population, it is in large measure to the law itself that may be attributed this material prosperity. It is gratifying to know that the "twin relic" of barbarism is being so successfully stamped out and that without any need of an appeal to force of arms.

The riots against foreigners continue and it seems likely that the Europeans and Americans will have to defend themselves by force of arms or else abandon the country altogether. To the latter alternative there would be vigorous objections both by the missionaries and the merchants of silk, tea and other eastern products. If a policy of force were adopted it is not likely that China could offer a successful resistance. She is well able to order and pay for a half million improved rifles from Europe, and could easily find men for them, but a prolonged campaign on land is entirely out of the question. As to the Chinese navy, it has lately been considerably improved, but is yet no match for the allied fleets. One thing is sure the lives and property of Americans must not continue to be sacrificed through the weakness or connivance of Chinese officials. Our government ought to take immediate measures for their protection.

It is a singular story which comes from Louisville, Ky. A certain woman there, it is alleged, has trances, during which there appear upon her hands, feet and forehead certain marks, similar to those caused by the thorns and nails upon the Savior at the crucifixion. There are few of our readers, we believe, who are aware that such a story is not at all new, and that this miraculous legend is one of the common stories of the mediæval church. Many saints, both male and female, have it is said borne the holy and miraculous "stigmata," or marks. Chief among these were St. Francis of Assisi, upon whom it is reported they appeared on Sept. 15, 1224, and the holy Veronica Giuliani, who was similarly affected in 1694. Many other persons, the most illustrious of whom was St. Catherine of Siena, have claimed that they felt the pains of such wounds at regular intervals, but without any external marks. Like that of the Holy Coat, this moulish legend of the middle ages seems strangely at variance with the spirit of the nineteenth century. Of course, if these things are so, there should be no reason why modern enlightenment and invention should interfere. The telegraph may freely be used to spread the news, the railroad to bring pilgrims, while all the tests that science could suggest would only emphasize the genuineness of the miracle. By the way, we notice that the Louisville woman is to be examined by a committee of priests. Would it not be well to include in this committee a reputable physician, familiar with irritants, and especially, perhaps, with those annoying little sores, which the boys at school used to call "fox bites," and which were made by rubbing the back of one hand with the knuckles of the other?

Monument has again demonstrated her ability, both as raiser of fine donations and as a dispenser of generous hospitality. Some of the best farms and the best farmers in the state are on the Dride, and the enterprise shown in the Potato Day celebration is good evidence of how well they deserve their success.

Italy's Majority.

New York Tribune.

This is the twenty-first anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian forces. That event completed the work of Italian unity begun in 1848, when King Charles Albert proclaimed a constitution and imparted an irresistible impulse to the national movement. The conversion of the papal city into the capital of united Italy brought to an end what may be described as the heroic period in the modern history of the nation.

It was the age when Cavour advocated the liberties of parliamentary government and solved the problem of a free church in a free state; when Victor Emmanuel, the soldier king, formed conditions against Austria and then against France, and liberated his country by keen and adroit diplomacy as much as by warfare; and when Garibaldi, as fine a type of the man of action as any age has known, called to accomplish what statesmen, parliamentarians and economists could not do. Since the occupation of Rome a period of commonplace has intervened, during which the illusions of idealists or dreamers of the heroic days may have been scattered. There have been no great achievements since Sept. 20, 1870, but there has been substantial progress with an orderly development of the material resources and political activities of the nation.

During this late period of twenty-one years while united Italy with Rome as its political center has been attaining to its majority, Renan's significant comment on the waning of nations has been confirmed. "There are times," he has remarked, "when the world gives men of mind and culture a broad hint that it has no occasion for their services, and that on the whole it gets on much better without them." Italian ministers have been in the main men of second rate ability in comparison with Cavour, Mazzini, Ricasoli and Rattazzi. They have been employed in working out prosaic questions of revenue, currency and industrial progress. They have done nothing that was considerable in the sight of the Latin races. They have organized a great army, built a powerful fleet, and contrived to maintain diplomatic alliances with the two nations having the heaviest battalions on the continent; but they have not made the influence of Italy of commanding importance in Europe. It has been an era of ministerial brawls and debates on taxation and revenue; yet practical ability of a high order has been revealed. Beginning without credit in the bourses of the continent, they have converted a deficit of revenue into a surplus, dispensed with irredeemable currency, funded the national loans and promoted stability of finance. They have tunnelled the highest mountains and constructed a great system of railways, and, while unsuccessful in colonization, have made Italy a great force in the industrial world.

It is this large measure of material prosperity which is the crowning result of the prosaic era opening with the occupation of Rome. The intellectual life of the country has borne the impress of practical utility. Garibaldi in his last years was inclined to sneer at the old statesmen who were satisfied so long as they could figure out a surplus of revenue and to wonder whether it had been worth while to liberate Italy. The expectations formed by idealists in a nation's heroic age are never fulfilled. Material progress and the orderly exercise of self-government are great gains for civilization, but there is nothing in the achievements of practical legislation and political administration to fire the imagination of men. What can be truthfully said of Italy is that the best traditions of the heroic period have never been renounced. The occupation of Rome enabled a victorious king and army to carry out Cavour's policy of nationalizing the capital, without disturbing the religious liberties of pope or people. For twenty-one years the prisoners of the Vatican have maintained a sullen attitude of hostility to the political invaders, but the principle of the free church in the free state has never been compromised by king or ministers, and it is triumphant to-day.

Union Pacific Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway company have been submitted to the secretary of the interior. It shows that the operations of the road for the year 1890 resulted in a decrease of net earnings to the amount $2,247,962, but the physical condition of the property has been fairly well maintained and the equipment, both on the main line and the auxiliary roads and branches largely increased. Compared with 1889 the gross earnings of the Union Pacific in 1890 were increased $652,624, while the net earnings decreased $1,012,920. For the same period the gross earnings of all the roads composing the system increased $3,379,628, while the net earnings decreased $1,417,762.

The gross floating debt of the company on December 31, 1889, was $20,166,000, and although at times during the year it was materially less, it reached on December 31, 1890, $21,000,000. Of this amount about $3,000,000 was the result of expenditures and advances in the construction of branch and tributary lines.

During the year about 129 miles of new road, exclusive of sidings, has been added to the system. In November there was under construction in Utah about 120 miles from Milford to Pioche, upon which nearly $4,000,000 has been expended. In Oregon and Washington about $2,500,000 has been expended on the Portland and Puget Sound railroad, including the bridge across the Columbia river. All this work was suspended on the first suggestion of financial danger.

Over 1,000 cases and more than 200 deaths have been reported from small pox at Campeche, Mexico.

TWO STATE CONVENTIONS.

The interest in this fall's election is centered in New York and Ohio. In many other states questions of considerable local importance will be settled, and congressional contests in each one at least are convinced of its surpassing interest. But in none of them does the campaign rise to the dignity of national politics except in the two already mentioned. In both of these the Republicans seem so far to be at an advantage. Whatever may be thought of Major McKinley and the policy which has become synonymous with his name, it cannot be denied that circumstances have conspired to favor that policy since the adoption of the last high tariff law. A season of unexampled prosperity especially has made the people able and willing to divide profits with the government; the reciprocity arrangement has proven even more satisfactory in accomplishing the purpose for which it was designed than was expected, and the new American "infant industry" of tin plate making has proven captivating to the pride and imagination of the voters. The fact, too, that Mr. McKinley has thrown all the powerful force of his personality into the campaign, while his opponents seem a critical time in New York, counts strongly for the republicans.

In New York the campaign though newer has a more important bearing on national politics and a more lively interest, while the advantage is with the Republicans even more than in Ohio. The Republican candidate is accepable to all sections of the party, a man of excellent record and high standing, liked most by those who know him best, and his nomination has left no bitterness rankling in the hearts of defeated candidates. On the other hand the Democratic choice is a man who is feared rather than admired. His nomination was secured by barring from representation in the convention many influential Democrats, and was then carried on by a fierce antagonism from the Kings county delegates. Besides, as the second election on the ticket was fixed in a way that was a personal affront to Cleveland and his friends, there is good reason to believe that in Buffalo, if not in New York, the old national storm that wrecked Cleveland's ship in 88 will drive from the helm Hill's fleet. Moreover, there are other reasons yet for expecting Republican success, but these are sufficient to warrant the belief in a victory which cannot fail to have a strong influence on the presidential election of next year and to be taken as a forecast of its result.

The matter of an alarm of fire has always been a troublesome one in this city. So long as our fire protection depends upon a volunteer department it is necessary not only to send an alarm to the city hall, but also to the firemen who may be asleep a half dozen blocks away. It is especially necessary to have a loud and piercing alarm on stormy nights, on which fires are most dangerous and on which the bell may barely be heard against the wind. It was these considerations which led to the purchase of the steam gong, and it was placed upon the electric light works because that was deemed the most high and dry place. The steam gong always has given a great deal of satisfaction expressed at the first fire after its establishment, at the number and the promptness of the firemen who responded to the alarm. Since then there has not been any complaint that it does not achieve the purpose for which it was intended. It is extremely unfortunate that invalids should be disturbed, and the principle should be recognized that no unnecessary disturbance should be permitted. But as long as we have a volunteer department, there is a necessity for some effectual means of waking the firemen.

WESTERN BREVITIES.

In the state fair now being held at Wichita the State Horticultural society has 15,000 specimens of fruits. This display alone will require a space 600 feet long and four feet wide.

The Emerson Canning company's works at Longmont, that were destroyed by fire last Friday, will be immediately rebuilt on a larger scale than before.

Edward Dyxer was instantly killed Thursday by the rotor of the engine furnishing power in a threshing machine on a ranch fifteen miles east of Monument. Tom Xunzo was badly scalded.

The Denver News informs its readers that the "Sam" of Colorado college has among others on its list Prof. William H. Streeby, Prof. F. M. Jones, Prof. Florian Cajori, Miss Nayes and Prof. George Madon.

The musical world of Colorado will soon be favored with a new member. Miss Maude Lemon, contralto soloist, a native of Boston, has decided to take up her residence in Denver, where she will devote herself to most entirely to concert, church and oratorio singing. She has sung in the various oratorios with such company as Adelina Marie Rose, Sofia Scanlon, Antoinette Sterling, Myers, Lloyd, Santley, etc., and at concerts and oratorios in the Crystal palace, Royal Albert hall and St. James hall, London, and more recently in New York, Boston and other American cities.

Kindergarten Instruction.

Omaha Bee.

Among all the advanced movements in educational circles within a few years one in favor of incorporating the kindergarten into the public school system is at once the most interesting and promises to most beneficial results to the country at large. While twenty years the system established by Froebel has grown rapidly in favor in all countries where the education of children is given thought and attention. From very insignificant beginnings in America, the kindergarten has steadily advanced in favor, until now it is recognized by leading educators as the system best adapted to the early instruction of the child. It has now become a part of many public school systems, and is soon to be adopted in all our principal cities if the signs of the times are read correctly. San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and St. Louis have free kindergartens supported from public funds. St. Paul, Washington, Los Angeles and other cities have free kindergartens kept up by private subscriptions. In every large city of the Union private kindergartens abound, and all over the country the discussion proceeds as to whether Froebel's idea should be engrafted upon the American system or conducted as private instruction. Congress will be asked to adopt the system in the District of Columbia, and kindergarten associations in every state are urging its importance and merits. It is merely a question of time when the children of our cities will be gathered into apartments especially provided for them where the kindergarten teacher and kindergarten materials and appliances will be furnished by the public. Their utility is admitted. The expense of conducting them will soon be provided for. There were in 1888, at the time of the last government report upon the subject, 522 kindergartens, with 1,232 teachers, and 31,227 pupils. This represents the growth since 1867, when attention began to be directed to the system outside of the Atlantic.

Our people have been slow to recognize its advantages, largely because in American homes children are more a source of pleasure for imparting instruction than in those of foreign countries. The demands upon the assimilating capacity of our public schools has grown tremendously in those twenty years. The proportion of the poorer and more illiterate classes of foreigners immigrating to America has increased, more rapidly than our facilities for absorbing them. The public school is the essential and only guarantee that these elements shall become useful part of our social organism. The school work proper, as hitherto understood, does not reach to the roots of the evil with which this great influx of ignorant foreigners threaten our country. The kindergarten is the nearest approach to an American home instruction which can be devised. Its incorporation into the system of the public schools will tase the children of working people who are forced to neglect their home training at three years of age, and carry them in their amusements to the age of eight, imparting to them meanwhile habits of cleanliness, politeness, industry and accuracy, while teaching them to read, write, and laying the foundations for industrial employment in after years. It is the only practicable way of lengthening the average period of attendance upon instruction and the success which has already attended the kindergarten training disposes of all questions as to its utility.

There are two points of weakness in our public school system. One is that the course of study is not always shaped with an eye to results of a practical nature, and the other is the fact that an alarming large proportion of the children who enter the public schools never reach the higher grades. The kindergarten will remedy correct these weaknesses. It is elementary industrial training and without forcing the mind into books and the pupil at eight years of age at the threshold of the public school proper with a variety and system of information which in ordinary modes of instruction would never impart.

LITERARY NOTES.

We hear that Laird & Lee, the Chicago publishers, offer a cash prize of $5,000 for the best manuscript novel by an American author sent to them for examination between now and March next.

The well-known humorist, Edgar Wilson Nye, better known by the name of "Bill Nye," which was bestowed on him many years ago by brother journalists of California, will contribute to The Century during the coming year a series of articles descriptive of his experiences in different parts of America and in various capacities. He calls them his "Autobiographies" and the first one, "The Autobiography of Justice of the Peace," will appear in the November Century. It is understood that Mr. Nye has not drawn so largely as is usually his aim upon his powers of invention, but has endeavored to present a series of pictures of American life which will both amuse and instruct.

Whether there is any such thing as western architecture is a question which might admit of some discussion. But Montgomery Schuyler in his papers on "Glimpses of Western Architecture"—the third of which is to appear in Harper's Magazine for October—has certainly proven that the interest in similar throughout the west is at least as general as the interest in it throughout the east. He has also shown that there are among the unemployed practitioners of architecture in the west men who have shown that they can use their liberty wisely, and whose work can be used as among the hopeful beginnings of a national architecture. Mr. Schuyler's articles are amply illustrated—the last containing illustrations of a number of notable buildings in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Harper & Brothers' announcement of publications in October includes The Warwickshire Avon, by A. T. Quiller-Couch, profusely illustrated from drawings by Alfred Parsons; Literary Landmarks of Edinburg, by Laurence Hutton, illustrated by Joseph Pennell; Art and Criticism, a series of monographs and studies, by Theodore Child; Studies in the Wagnerian Drama, by Henry T. Finck; The Boy Travellers in Northern Europe, by Thomas W. Knox; The Spanish-American Reformers, by Theodore Child; and American Poet Days, by Walter Camp, illustrated with thirty-two portraits. They will also issue very shortly the first volume of a year of The Colonies, Writings and Memoirs of the late Field-Marshal Count Helmuth Von Moltke, which describes the Franco-German War of 1870-71.

The timeliness of its leading articles is one of the remarkable features of Harper's Magazine. Simultaneously with the recent outbreaks against foreigners in China, the September number of that periodical contains an article which covers the most important facts known in regard to the secret societies which play so important a part in Chinese politics, and to whose influence these disturbances are directly traceable. The article has attracted very wide attention, and has been noticed and commented upon by many of the leading journals on both sides of the Atlantic. The London Spectator, in the course of a three-column review of the article, says: "Unquestionably these secret societies are the most momentous fact now at work in the Celestial Empire, and their aims and the extent of their powers should be studied by all who desire to understand the Chinese problem."

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. James H. Greg.

A moral in religious journalism is a funny paper undertaking to apply to the correction of moral and spiritual evils such power as resides in humor. Unquestionably, to make iniquity appear absurd and ridiculous is one effective way to deal it. And it must be said that the writers of "The Ram's Horn" are very witty and that a sound moral sense enters into their pungent jests. Here is a specimen of their work:

There is no pasture in the devil's country for God's sheep.

The religion that comes from Christ never slaps anybody in the face.

The devil likes to be around when a wicked man is preached into Heaven at his funeral.

If some people could always be as prominent as the church steeple they would be just as fruitful.

The man who blows a tin horn and shouts himself hoarse during a campaign, never believes in excitement in religion.

Spending twenty-five cents a day for tobacco and a quarter a week to help keep the church go along does religious to some folks, but it is giving the devil the first chance at your pocket-book.

There is something wrong with the religion of a man who looks happier at a horse race than he does at a prayer meeting.

* * *

Here is a paragraph from John Morley's pen which conveys a thought worth remembering: "For one thing, you never know what evil in rags and pitiful squalor that meets you in the street may have in him the germ of gifts that might add new treasures to the store house of beautiful things or noble acts. In that great storm of terror that swept over France in 1794, a certain man was every hour expecting to be led off to the guillotine uttered this memorable sentiment: 'Even at this incomprehensible moment,' he said, 'when morality, enlightenment, love of country—all of them only make death at the prison door or on the scaffold more certain—yes, on the last tumbril itself, with nothing free but my voice, I could still try to take care of a child that should come too near the wheel; perhaps I may save his life, perhaps he may one day save his country.' This is a generous and inspiring thought—one to which the poorest and lowest man or woman in Birmingham may respond as honestly and heartily as the philosopher who wrote it. It ought to shame the listlessness with which so many of us see the great pain panorama of life pass before us.

* * *

Important amendments to the industrial code of Germany went into effect on June 1. Many of them were in concession to the demands of workingmen, and in line with the recommendations of the parliamentary commission which investigated the needs of labor in connection with Sunday rest. By the new amendments great restriction is laid upon Sunday labor—great, at least, in comparison with previous German legislation. With the exception of certain trades of manufactures, transportation companies, and public concerts and amusements, the observance of a Sunday rest is to be enforced in nearly all branches of trade and industry. The principle is carried further than the mere interest of the laboring man, since, for example, it is provided that stores be closed on Sunday, even if all the work of the establishment is done by the proprietor alone.

* * *

That brigades of octogenarians, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his last book, "Over the Teacups," makes this statement of his opinion concerning the use of wine and tobacco: "It is interesting as coming from a man who has used both, who has been in the best sense a man of the world, and who occupied for most of his life a chair in one of the leading medical schools of the country. The older I grow the less use I make of alcoholic stimulants. Nicotine tobacco often does a good deal of harm to the health—to the eyes especially, to the nervous system generally, producing headache, palpitation and trembling. I myself gave it up years ago. Philosophically speaking I think self-narcotization and self-alcoholization are rather ignoble substitutes for undisturbed self-consciousness and unfettered self-control."

* * *

The Boston Congregationalist says: "It has been suggested by more than one secular newspaper that the relatively larger growth of the Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists has been due to their unquestioning appeal to what they claim to be divine authority, resting in the one case in the church and in the other in the book; and we believe that there is at least a partial truth in this view. Men like to have their thinking done for them. The challenge to individual responsibility in searching out the truth is not attractive. The crowds like a dogmatic teacher who never qualifies his statements. But we suspect that with the Methodists and Baptists the earnest evangelism which has carried light into every hamlet east and west is a better explanation. It is our Lord's own word that he who seeks shall find. Methodism has sought earnestly for universal diffusion, and its prayer has been heard and answered. It has cared little for truth in the abstract and much for the souls of individuals, and it has its reward."

* * *

It is said that Mr. Spurgeon is in the habit of testing the abilities of the more promising students of his college, by obliging them to go up into the pulpit with a sealed envelope in their hands, containing the text of their address. On one of these occasions, a student, on opening the paper, found this subject set: "Apply the story of Zaccheus to your own personal qualifications and calling." And he delivered himself in the following way: "My brethren, the subject on which I have to address you to-day, is a comparison between Zaccheus and my own qualifications. Well, the first that we read about Zaccheus, was that he was of small stature; and I never felt so small as I do now. In the second place, we read that he climbed up into a tree; which is very much my position now. Thirdly, we read that Zaccheus 'made haste to come down' in which I only follow his example."

THE ARID LANDS.

The following editorial appeared in the Philadelphia Press of Sept. 22, under the head, "The Coming Question." It is one of a number on this subject which have recently appeared in prominent eastern papers. It is especially interesting as showing the attention which is being paid to the matter in the east. So far as the arid lands are concerned, the matter is entirely a western one, but the eastern people see that they are at present partowners in these lands, and do not wish to turn them over to the western states without knowing why. Most of the eastern papers are inclined to believe that the experiment of turning the arid lands over to the states and territories in which they are situated for reclamation by irrigation is a good one, but the Springfield Republican advances the somewhat whimsical argument that these lands should be kept barren in order to prevent competition with eastern farm products.

The Press' article is as follows:

The irrigation congress held in Salt Lake, Utah, last week, is one more proof of the steady growth of this subject in public interest. With the silver question settled, as it doubtless will be by the national election of next year, irrigation will come to the front as the most important issue in the trans-mississippi neighborhood. The interests of a vastly greater number of people depend upon its wise solution than upon the determination of the free or restricted coinage of silver, and the sagacious western man counsels voiced public sentiment in that region well when he said: "Silver is a question of great moment to us, but irrigation is a bigger and deeper question. When you talk of irrigation you talk of gold."

The objects of the Utah congress were to urge upon the government the policy of ceding the irrigable lands to the states in which they are situated, to demonstrate the trustworthiness of irrigation bonds as a paying investment, and to call the attention of immigrants to the desirability of settling on irrigable lands. The first of these objects is doubtless the most difficult to accomplish. There is room for question which is the best method to pursue in dealing with the immense tracts of arid lands lying within the United States. Three methods have been proposed, namely, irrigation under the direction of the general government, under the direction of state or county governments, and under the direction of private persons or of corporations. Each method has its advocates and opponents.

If it were possible for the general government to deal with the question honestly, irrigation could doubtless be carried on best under its control. Some broad general scheme could then be devised, adapted to the wants of different localities and applied intelligently. But this is not possible and the proposition must be set aside as impracticable. It would involve an immense expenditure of money and would give an opportunity for untold jobbery. The proposed ceding of the arid lands to the states has much to be said in its favor. There would be less chance for corruption by this method and as congress has authorized states to act together in carrying out irrigation projects, there is no insuperable object in the way where lands to be irrigated lie in one state and the reservoirs must be placed in another state. The third method of irrigation by private persons or by corporations has yielded splendid results in California, Utah, Arizona, Kansas and elsewhere, but it has the drawbacks of being greatly restricted and slow in accomplishment.

Several states have already passed laws on the subject. California has the Wright district irrigation law which permits any such district to sell bonds and use the proceeds in carrying out irrigation projects. Oregon has a similar law. In South Dakota any county can vote to bond itself for the purpose of sinking artesian wells to irrigate its arid lands. All the newly admitted states in the northwest, as well as California and Colorado, have laws governing the control and disposition of water taken for irrigation purposes. No one system of irrigation will do for all the arid lands. In California, Montana and other neighborhoods the mountain reservoir is necessary. The artesian well system seems to be adapted to South Dakota, parts of Colorado and some other localities, while the first practical application of what is known as the underflow theory is yielding excellent results in western Kansas and Nebraska. Still other methods may be developed by experience.

The project of making irrigation bonds popular appears feasible when the greatly increased value of the lands irrigated is taken into consideration and the greater certainty of crops than on land depending wholly on natural rainfalls. Lands that are unsalable at any price bring, when irrigated, from $32.40 an acre in Wyoming to $84.25 an acre in Utah. The crops are not only more certain, but the yield is greater per acre, as the water can be applied at just the time and place necessary. In view of these facts the claim that the irrigation bonds will surpass in popularity the farm mortgage as an investment does not appear improbable. Bringing the desirability of irrigable lands to the attention of immigrants is also a sagacious move, and the Utah congress did well to lend it its countenance.

Five acres each for Great Britain and Germany is the request of the commissioners sent from those countries to investigate the Chicago fair. No wonder the managers are surprised.

The San Luis valley fair will be held at Alamosa on Oct. 6, 7, and 8. Last year's exhibition was a great success and there is good reason to believe that this year will surpass all previous attempts.

There is plenty of fun in the three-cornered political fight in Nebraska, where the parties are singularly well balanced. This is the year however when the Republicans will give a pleasant surprise, as a token of respect and admiration, to themselves.

It will be interesting to notice what action, if any, is taken by Cardinal Gibbons on the resolution of the German Catholic convention regard the re-establishment of the temporal power of the pope of Rome. This the Buffalo convention declared is "willed by divine providence." Without casting any reflections upon the German Catholics as interpreters of divine providence, it would seem that it is strange that under such circumstances things are as they are. Really there is not much more chance that Rome will be turned over to the pope than to the cæsars. Cardinal Gibbons's well known sense and shrewdness will enable him to find some quiet and effectual method of repressing these cranks.

SENTENCE DAY.

Business Transacted in the District Court Monday.

The District Court opened at 9:30 Monday morning, and in the afternoon the convicted prisoners were brought up and sentenced. The following business was transacted:

1430. Hopkins and Summers vs. Cassidy, C. J. Wilson intervenor. Jury trial. Said verdict in favor of the intervenor.

1429. People vs. Newton Hall. Motion for new trial argued and denied. Ninety days given defendant in which to file bill of exceptions.

1439. People vs. J. G. Bell and John Morgan. Motion for new trial argued and denied. Defendants given 90 days in which to file bill of exceptions.

At two o'clock the prisoners were brought into court and the following sentences were pronounced:

John Miller, convicted of larceny, said he was born in Danville, Ill., and did not know how old he was. He was given two years and a half.

William Keller, convicted of larceny. The defendant said he was born in Princeton, Ills., twenty-one years ago. Three years in the penitentiary was his allotment.

Newton Hall, who was convicted of attempt to commit rape, was sentenced to four years imprisonment. He said he was 27 years old and was born in Missouri.

E. E. Earl was convicted of burglary. In answer to the usual questions he said he was 30 years old and was born in Ottawa, Ill. He was sentenced to four years.

James A. McDonald, born at Brooklyn, Long Island, 27 years of age, had pleaded guilty to burglary, and his only excuse was that he had been drinking. He was given three years and a half.

James Burke, who was convicted of petit larceny, stated his age to be 21 years, and he was sentenced to 50 days' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Harry Johnson, who pleaded guilty to forgery, told the Court that he was 17 years of age, and was born in Indiana. He said he got broke and some one told him that forging a check would be a good way to get money, and it came natural to him and he did it. He was raised at the Orphan's Home in Indiana. His sentence was one year.

John H. Hampton, who did the shooting of Milton Gough at Florissant last spring, was born in Kentucky and was 22 years old. The Court stated that he had more doubt as to defendant's mental capacity than as to his guilt, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned in the county jail for six months.

W. H. Warren was the man who pleaded guilty to the larceny of a revolver. He said he was an upholsterer and his family lived in Denver. His true name was William C. Briggs. He thought the reason he was guilty was because the gun was found in his possession. The court gave him a sentence of 30 days and $50 fine.

Edward Ryan was convicted of burglary. He said he was 35 years old, born in Lowell, Mass. He lost a leg in New Mexico in a coal mine. Four years was given him.

The Mexican, Lorenzo Campos, who stole pants from Shimp's store, was sentenced to four years and six months at Canon City.

John Morgan, who was convicted of robbing a Swede at Colorado City, protested his innocence; said he was born in New York state and was 53 years old. The court sentenced him to four years.

H. G. Bell was also convicted with Morgan, and the court told him that he had known him for twelve years and would gladly escape the responsibility of passing sentence upon him. He was given two years and nine months.

Frank Wilson pleaded guilty to grand larceny a few days ago. He was sentenced to one year and three months.

Court adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

Sheriff Jackson left on the 4:30 train for Canon City with the convicted prisoners. He was accompanied by Night-jailer James Duncan, Policeman Charles Taylor of this city, and Policeman Mike Woods of Colorado City, who acted as a guard for the prisoners.

It is an interesting sight that greets the eyes of the visitor to the artificial ice plant of Civin & White, and one well worth going to see. At present the plant is being run to its full capacity, and the storehouse is filling up rapidly. One of the features inside the building is the pipes covered with solid white frost nearly an inch thick, through which the cold brine or ammonia gas returns. There is considerable activity at the plant, and twenty men, including the night and day force, are employed. An electric light dynamo is being put into the building, and outside a coal shed 120x60 feet is being built. At present nine cakes per hour, or 216 cakes per day are being pulled from the freezing tank.

Dr. Horn's Accident.

There are certain forms of virus in the diseased human body that are as deadly as the fatal injection of the cobra, and this danger a physician in active practice has often to meet. Dr. C. G. Horn, of this city, is just recovering from an experience of its powers that nearly cost him his right arm, if not his life. On Friday, Sept. 18, he performed a certain operation, and in doing so he scratched his finger very slightly. He thought nothing about it and went on about his practice. That evening he addressed a large assemblage of the P. O. S. of A. and never seemed better in his life. The next day the members of that audience learned that he was wrestling with death.

About midnight his finger began to swell and inflame and the whole arm quickly became discolored and swollen. Dr. Melton, the chief division surgeon of the Union Pacific, was summoned and on Saturday he pronounced the case a desperate one. It seemed as if at least the arm would have to be amputated, and perhaps even that operation would leave too much of the poison in the system.

The doctor's health has begun to conquer and the swelling is beginning slowly to go down, but it will take a great deal of careful nursing before he can begin practice again.

Mr. F. B. Workman, of the real estate office of Edward Ferris, returned Sunday from a seven weeks' tour of the east near the great lakes.

Mr. Louis Langbein, who has been for the last ten years connected with several jewelry firms of this city, will open a manufacturing shop and jewelry establishment at 130 East Pike's Peak avenue in the first week of next month. Mr. Langbein is very well known in this city and will no doubt give his patrons satisfaction.

The unterrified Democrats of El Paso county are preparing for a mass convention to be held in the court house next Monday at 2 o'clock.

Workmen commenced Tuesday tearing out the front of S. S. Dominick & Son's store, preparatory to putting in a fine plate glass front.

Mr. Ira M. Mallory, editor of the Herald, of Nunda, Ills., was a pleasant visitor at this office Tuesday, and expressed himself as being surprised to find an establishment like THE GAZETTE in the west.

Mr. W. R. Barnes has resigned his position as secretary of the school board. His term would have expired a year from next May and the board will appoint a successor until the next school election.

Dr. Strickler, assisted by Dr. Hadley, Dr. Christopher, Dr. Steele and Dr. Robinson performed a difficult operation upon Mr. S. A. Jackson, the father of Sheriff Jackson, Tuesday morning. The operation was successful and may save the patient's life. He is quite old, however, and is raving slowly.

Mr. W. J. Foster has already placed on exhibition a few of the specimens to be in the exhibit, "Colorado on Wheels." The Centennial State band can secure money enough to make the trip it will accompany the exhibit and will go through the streets of each town visited, to give the population notice that "Colorado on Wheels" has arrived. The members are at present endeavoring to raise the money for the trip by subscription from the business men.

The marriage of Miss Martha S. Moore, of Barnesville, O., to Mr. Charles Mentzemeier, of Wheeling, W. Va., took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of the bride's sister, Miss Sue W. Moore, corner of Weber and Williamette. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James B. Gregg, of the First Congregational church. The happy couple left the same evening on the Rock Island for Wheeling, W. Va., their future home.

A New Advertising Scheme.

The Centennial State band is progressing nicely in its plans for accompanying "Colorado on Wheels" on its southern tour. Mayor Sprague has written the following letter recommending the scheme:

To the Citizens of Colorado Springs:

The Centennial State band of Colorado Springs has been invited to accompany "Colorado on Wheels" in its six weeks' tour through the east and south. It will make two parades a day, when possible, in the principal cities visited, and will furnish music for all those visiting the train. The members of the band will only receive as compensation $8 per week, with board. It will be a most excellent advertising medium for our city and its suburbs, and we invite all our people who can, to co-operate, by generous subscriptions in furthering the enterprise, thus making it a grand success.

IRA G. SPRAGUE, Mayor.

The last dance of the season at the Broadmoor Casino was held last night with the Hungarian orchestra as usual furnishing the music. Considering the lateness of the season there was quite a good sized attendance, and the dance proved a very delightful affair.

Following is Emery P. Moon's record of the weather for the week ending Sept. 23, taken at Husted, Colo.: Maximum temperature, 86° on the 17th; minimum temperature, 33° on the 20th; weekly mean temperature, 63.3°. Wind steadily south.

Mr. Charles Snicker, of Manitou, won a victory on the Pueblo race track yesterday by his trotter, Kattie S., who was the victor in three straight heats in the 2:40 class, with a time of 2:37½.

Mr. B. Greenstreet, editor of the St. Louis County Watchman, of Clayton, Mo., was a caller at THE GAZETTE office yesterday.

Miss Ella Moffet, who has been visiting her aunt on Sierra Madre street for the past three months, returned to her home in Denver this week.

The Dixon mortgage, on the old Seven Lakes road, has been abandoned and the country has possession.

BY-GONE DAY.

The Divide's Great 30-Day Celebration in Grand Style.

FEASTING AND SPEECH-MAKING.

Governor Routt and Others Make Addresses—A Great Barbecue—Fine Display of Agricultural Products.

The annual two-and-a-half-day celebration of the Divide farmers, the great occasion of every year to Monument and its vicinity, commenced yesterday morning with the dawn of a gray day and the hopes of hundreds of farmers, whose crops are the price of agriculture, to Colorado, at their highest price.

The little town of Monument presented an appearance more festive than any holiday or great occasion had ever made there before. In the streets there were crowds of people; on the corners the cane and ring tables, farmers for and semen to the passers-by over the store fronts hung little strings of potatoes, and across the street to the south, times 2000 people or more participated, the speaker, or gorged themselves around the long tables on baked potatoes, beef, pork, bread and coffee.

On the north of the grounds where the festivities of the day were held stood four [illegible] set corner to corner forming a rectangle 400 feet long and 150 feet wide. Within this rectangle were the underground ovens for the potatoes, and the tables where lay the slaughtered oxen. Around the tables there stood a crowd so large that there was scarcely elbow room, and it was a difficult task to wedge one's way to the least. The food prepared for those hungry celebrators included 600 loaves of bread, one ton and a half of potatoes, three oxen, five hogs, three sheep, and eleven boilers of coffee. All this was cooked under the skillful management of Uncle Aaron Bailey of this city.

In the center of the place of the celebration stood the stands for the display of crops, the speaker's stand, the stand for the press, and the choir stand. On the south was the grounds, where the Castle Rock and Monument nines waged war throughout the afternoon. The display of specimens from the prosperous farms of the prospering farmers of the Divide was one which would outrival many another from the eastern farming regions. Every thing exhibited had been grown without irrigation, and the twin stalks of corn with their well-filled ears, the enormous turnips and potatoes, and the sheaves of wheat from fields as beautiful as any in a Colorado landscape, made evident with what success farming without irrigation could be carried on in that section of the state. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. R. Gwinim, whose exhibit will go with "Colorado on Wheels" to Texas, Paton Wilson, O. P. Jackson, J. D. Maring, James Hotz, and D. C. Surber. In the display was some well-formed corn from Mr. Jackson's ranch averaging forty bushels to the acre, and which had developed itself in sixty-eight days from the time the seed was dropped in the ground.

At noon the exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Collier, after which Mr. O. P. Jackson, who conducted the exercises, made a short preliminary address.

Turning to him when the cheers were over, he said, to represent the mayor and people of Monument. They had sent invitations to the farmers and the cattle kings of the Rocky Mountain region, and not one invitation had been returned. They knew the people of Colorado were among the most intelligent of any in the states and they had taken pains to supply their mental appetite as well as their physical one. They had secured the finest speakers to please the people of the state to elevate into lofty positions. They had brought specimens of their produce from a country where twenty years ago it was thought a matter out of the question to raise apples and small fruit 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

At the close of Mr. Jackson's remarks the choir, with the accompaniment of an organ, sang "God Bless the Share."

Assistant district attorney Cogran of this city was introduced as a "gentleman who was not in office now, who had a strong ambition to be there," and spoke briefly and to the point. He had had no time to prepare any elaborate address, he said, and it had been but twenty minutes before that he had been asked to join the list of speakers. He thought it would have been better to choose some one more capable of expressing the feelings of the visitors. Colorado Day was to the people of this county and to most of the people of the state one of personal pride. Was could be the feelings of those who were there when the place was uninhabited and the coyote had its lair unmolested, when they saw the present time, see the prosperity of the same. He expressed those that his feelings were for those who had chased the same once a desert to blossom as the rose. Mr. Cogran received his share of applause, especially from the many visitors from Colorado Springs.

At the close of his speech Cogran was announced, and the exercises were left to be continued again at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon the speakers' platform was filled with Governor Routt and his party, which included Mrs. Routt, her daughter, Mrs. Bryant, and her grandson; Secretary-of-state Eaton and wife, land commissioner Matt France and wife, Dr. Roberts and wife, of Denver; Private-secretary Brown and wife, State-labor-commissioner Boyce, and Mrs. Bullen, of Denver; Rev. Mr. Brodhead, of the state board of charities; Adjutant-general Kennedy and Miss Kennedy, of Denver, and Col. E. G. Wells, of Colorado Springs. Messrs. W. S. Jackson, John Cogran and Reuben Berry also occupied positions on the stand.

The governor was the first speaker of the afternoon. He was introduced by Mr. Jackson as more of a farmer than a politician, a remark which the governor seemed to enjoy as he rose amid the applause of the 3000 people around him. "I am delighted to see so many good people here," he began, "and when I say good people I mean the people gathered here are not those up from the slums of the cities but from the pleasant country places." He took it for granted that his hearers were prouder that they could raise potatoes on the Divide. A history of the potato was given, as the close of which the governor stated that he could think of nothing more to say, as he had exhausted the potato subject, and he sat down amid the cheers of the crowd and informing the audience that according to his wise water system was growing dry, he was growing more anxious about the same. He would be there next year if alive.

Dr. Brockett, of Denver, began his address with several humorous stories, which created considerable laughter. He spoke of co-operation and the great things that is reached in it. As he went on to say our farms go to make the homes of this country the best of any others under the stars. The best connection between farmer and a rancho once and it had shown to work much to his physical pain, but when he brought co-operation into play there was no trouble. "Many of you," said he, when closing, "have seen the Mountain of the Holy Cross, with the cross of snow resting upon it. May we ever look to the holy cross resting as an emblem of peace over the nation."

Other speakers who said a few words were Messrs. David McShane, M. M. Baldwin and Dr. Bonnell.

After the speakers had finished Governor Routt rose and said it was understood that if they were alive on next Colorado Day he was to tell a story. He was interrupted by cries of "Tell it now," from the crowd, so he commenced again with "Well, here goes," and amused the audience with his story. This closed the speaking for the day.

At about half-past 3 o'clock the principal event of the day was over, and the visitors began to disperse to their own with specimens in the display. A few of the more economical swung over their shoulders sacks of potatoes, and bore proudly in their hands large carrots, turnips and wheat stalks that had been the pride of the Divide farms. Then 4:30 came and Colorado Springs pulled up there was a sudden downpour of rain and a dashing mass of Denver Day celebrators who stood upon the platform of Monument's station when the spoils of the day, the yellow wheat sheaves among them furnishing the only bright color in the dull gray scene, and the nine miles as starting out the beaming faces of the Divide farmers who had done their best to make the occasion a happy one. The baggage cars were crowded with their shines, and the stars and stripes floating from the same said tent to the grounds a gay appearance.

The game resulted in a victory for the Monuments nine by a score of 9 to 8.

Many people from Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo besides those from the smaller places in the surrounding country attended the "bake." The Monument band greeted the visitors at the station in the morning.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 24, 1891.

GROCERIES.	
Flour, per cwt	$2 35@2 55
Graham, per cwt	2 20@2 75
Corn meal, per cwt	1 90@2 10
Cheese, cream, per lb	12@20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	35@35
Cheese, Swiss, domestic	10@25
Eggs, state, per doz	18@20
Eggs, ranch, per doz	20@25
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	17@18
Butter, tub, per lb	15@25
Butter, creamery, per lb	25@30
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@30
Sugar, per cwt	5 25@5 50
Lard, per lb	09@10
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, new, per cwt	75@1 00
Cabbage, per cwt	75@1 00
Turnips, per cwt	1 00@1 25
Rutabagas, per cwt	1 50@2 00
Onions, per cwt	3 00@3 50
Squash, per lb	1 50@3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@10
Spinach, per lb	5@10
Parsley, per bunch	5@5
Lettuce, per head, per doz	40
MEATS.	
Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb	20
Loin	18
Round	10
Sirloin	8
Pot roasts	8
Mutton—Chops	20
Leg	12½
Slow	8@6
Veal—Cutlets	20
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	5
Stew	12½@5
Spring lamb, fore	1 25
Spring lamb, hind	60
Pork—Chops and roasts	15
Chickens, per lb	18@20
Ducks, per lb	20@25
Prairie chickens, each	75
Geese, per lb	10
Spring chickens, per lb	22
FEED.	
Oats, per cwt	1 25@1 35
Corn, per cwt	1 50
Corn chop, per cwt	1 55
Bran, per cwt	1 00
Wheat, per cwt	75
Hay, per ton	15 00@17 00
New Kansas hay	10 00@12 00
Alfalfa, per ton	16 00
Straw, per ton	11 00

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Leaby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair at Aiken's.

FOR SALE—Fine horse, six and half years old. Inquire at 123 South Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

LOST.

LOST—A black mare branded O on left shoulder, white face, right front foot cracked and right hind leg and foot white. Since we have sent word to S. J. Jackson, 522 W. Kiowa St., City, and no rewards.

HER FACE HER FORTUNE.

It is commonly said of famous beauties, that who uses with artistic taste Winston's Famous Complexion Powder has fortune in the possessing of a complexion to which nothing but the bloom of the rose or the freshness of the lily can be compared. This preparation is just what it is claimed to be—the most exquisite toilet article and only perfect beautifier known. Read the testimonials from famous artistes, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 20, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Ice Stock company will be held at the office of the company in Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may come before it.

J. F. PARKER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Richard C. Bristol, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of October, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, Sylvia H. Bristol, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present her final settlement as such executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then and there discharge her as such executrix. At which time and place any person interested may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Sept. 22nd, 1891.

SYLVIA H. BRISTOL,
Executrix of the Estate of Richard C. Bristol, Deceased.

School Lands.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS, DENVER, COLO., Sept. 21, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the State Board of Land Commissioners, at the office in Denver, Colorado, on the 20th day of October, 1891, will lease, for a term of five years, to the party offering the highest bid, the following described lands, viz: All of Sections 16 and 36 in Township 16 south, and Section 2 in Township 17 south, of Range 63 west.

JAMES FRANCE,
Register of State Board of Land Commissioners.
Denver, Sept. 21, 1891.

TAX SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Milton J. Cogan, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado on the 8th day of May A. D. 1889, in book 51, page 36, convey to the undersigned, E. F. Wright of El Paso county, as trustee and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting clerk of county court of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to wit: the southeast quarter of section thirty (30) in township eleven (21) south, range sixty six (66) west, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Arran A. McGovney of two certain promissory notes of the said Milton J. Cogan for the principal sum of five hundred forty three and 40-100 dollars ($543 40) with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the date of said note until paid.

And, whereas said deed of trust provides that in case default be made in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon then at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole of said sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the successor in trust, the acting clerk of the county court, of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory notes and interest, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time for the payment of said promissory notes and a part of the interest thereon has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same, and the legal holder of said notes has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be said.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, E. F. Wright, trustee, as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on Monday, September 28, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory notes, and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

E. F. WRIGHT, Trustee.

E. F. WRIGHT, clerk of the County court of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Colorado Springs, August 24, 1891.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 3, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles S. Gibbs against William M. McIver for abandoning his homestead entry No. 4229, dated September 16, 1886, upon the south half ne qr and w½ se qr section 20, Township 12 s Range 68 w, in El Paso county, Colorado, with a view to the cancellation of said entry the contestant alleging that the said William M. McIver has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; that there is evidence that a portion of the land was proved some years ago, and that a house at one time stood on the claim, but there are now no improvements of any kind or other evidences of present or recent occupation of the land by any person whatever; the affiant further alleges that the defaults formerly alleged exist to this date of amended affidavit of contest, namely August 18, 1891. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of October, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.
MARK L. BURNT, Attorney for Contestant.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., August 22, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 5, 1891, viz: Charles W. Ross, Pre. D. S. No. 16163, for the ne qr sw qr, n½ of se qr, sec 20, tp 13 s of r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Campbell, Falcon, Colo., Henry Lytton, Harry O. D. McCauley, William O. Roberts, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that I, Sylvia R. Beckwith, administratrix of the estate of George Beckwith, deceased, will offer at public sale at the east (front) door of the court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on Saturday, the 17th day of October A. D. 1891, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. of said day, or at such other times thereafter to which said sale may then and there be adjourned by the undersigned, the certain real estate hereinafter described belonging to said estate, under and by virtue of an order duly made and entered of record in the county court in probate, of El Paso county, Colorado, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and the expenses of administration, due and to accrue, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the aforesaid purpose. The terms of said sale are cash in hand.

The description of the lands and premises so to be offered for sale is as follows, to-wit: the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter (se¼ nw¼) and the north half of the northwest quarter (n½ nw¼) of section four (4) in township sixteen (16) south, of range sixty-six (66) west of the 6th P. M., containing 127.15 acres.

Dated this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1891.

SYLVIA R. BECKWITH,
Administratrix of the estate of George Beckwith, deceased.
COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys.

[illegible] QUARTER CENTURY

Interested in Baker county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has since become identified with the resources and development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time, and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the use of a cane. Hearing, through a friend, of the wonderful cures effected by Oregon Kidney Tea, I was induced to try a box, and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea, and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, incontinence of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or pain in sensation while urinating, and all affections of the kidney or urinary organs of either sex.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE MOLLIE GIBSON CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 8, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining and Milling Company will be held at the offices of the Company in the city of Iowa City, State of Iowa, on the 13th day of October, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At said meeting a board of directors for the ensuing year will be elected; a code of by-laws adopted; reports of officers will be submitted, and such other business will be considered and acted upon as may properly come before a stockholders' meeting.

HENRY C. LOWE, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Edgar Turner, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Edgar Turner, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the November term, 1891, on the first Monday in November next. All those having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 2nd day of September A. D. 1891.

WILLIAM J. MARLOW, Administrator.

S. S. BRIES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,
Studebaker Wagons,
Farm Machinery and Implements,
Portland and Louisville Cement,
Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,
Corrugated Iron Roofing,
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17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

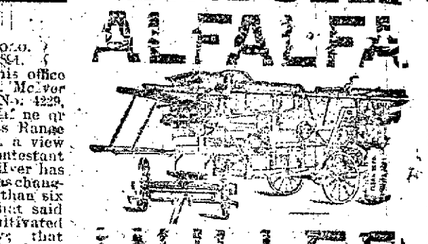
LOUIS E. SEERLAY,

Late U. S. Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

120 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs.

THE BIRDSELL ALFALFA HULLER.



Thrashes, Hulls and Cleans ALFALFA Seed, and delivers it in the sack ready for market.

It gets ALL THE SEED OUT of the Straw, and SAVES IT, and is the only Machine on earth that does. Send for full description and price to

BIRDSELL MFG. CO.
SOUTH BEND, IND.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Estate of St. John & Marsh Company, Debtors.

The undersigned hereby gives notice, that the St. John & Marsh company of Chicago, in the county of Cook and state of Illinois, did on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1891, transfer to the undersigned, as assignee, all its property, real and personal, for the benefit of its creditors, according to the provisions of the act concerning assignments.

All persons having claims against the said St. John & Marsh company, are hereby notified to present such claims, under oath or affirmation, to me, at 321 Rookery Building, Chicago, in said county, within three months from this date.

Dated August 17th, 1891.

MORTON B. HULL, Assignee.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Ladies and Gents'

SHOES

[illegible] TEJON AVE.

Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., August 29th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute to cash and to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of county court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on October 12, 1891, viz: Charles A. Campbell, H. E. No. 6556, for the nw qr sec 27, twp 13 s, rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. T. Neff, H. O. D. McCauley, O. A. Ferguson, J. E. Wiley, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

And you Clinton Franklin Wilson who made Pre. D. S. No. 15616 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Charles A. Campbell should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Edwin A. Buck did on the 2d day of March, 1891, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in book 112 at page 115, of the records of said county, convey to the undersigned, Kirke H. Field, as trustee, the following described real estate situate in said county, to wit: The west one-half of the southwest quarter (w½ sw¼), and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter (sw¼ nw¼), and lot No. four (4) of the northwest quarter (nw¼), of section numbered five (5), in township numbered thirteen (13) south of range numbered sixty-four (64) west of the Sixth (6th) principal meridian; to secure the payment of his ten certain promissory notes of even date, each for the sum of $3 63-100, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively, on September 1st, 1891, and on March 1st and September 1st, in each of the years 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, and on March 1, 1896; and,

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that, in case of default in the payment of said notes, or any part thereof, then all of said notes should become due, and the trustee, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes, should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises according to the terms, and for the uses and purposes therein provided; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the note due September 1st, 1891.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed, I, Kirke H. Field, trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my absence, death, refusal to act, or disability in anywise, Frank W. Howbert, the now acting county clerk of El Paso county, successor in trust, will on the 13th day of October, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in said county of El Paso, Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction for the highest and best price, the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes, and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 12th day of September, 1891.

KIRKE H. FIELD, Trustee.

FRANK W. HOWBERT, County clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Leopold Robertson deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executors of the last will and testament of Leopold Robertson late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in October next being the 26th day of said month, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 2nd day of September A. D. 1891.

ABRAM ROBERTSON,
CHARLES ROSENSON, } Executors.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTER FROM A RESTLESS TRAVELER.

The Tale of a Tapu—The King of the Cannibal Islands Goes on a Spree, Accompanied by His Court and Army—Curious Scenes at Court.

(Copyright 1891 by S. S. McClure.)

BUTARITARI: A TALE OF A TAPU.

On the morrow of our arrival (Sunday, July 14, 1889) the photographers were early under way. Once more we traversed a silent town; many were yet abed and asleep; some sat drowsily in their open houses; there was no sound of intercourse or business. In that hour before the shadows, the quarter of the palace and canal seemed like a landing place in the "Arabian Nights" or from the classic poets; here were the destination of some "faery frigon," here some adventurous prince might step ashore among new characters and incidents; and the island prison, where it floated on the luminous face of the lagoon, might have passed for the repository of the Grail. In such a scene and at such an hour, the impression received was not so much of foreign travel, rather of past ages; it seemed not so much degrees of latitude that we had crossed as centuries of time that we had reascended; leaving, by the same steps, home and today. A few children followed us, mostly nude, all silent; in the clear, weedy waters of the canal, some silent damsels waded, baring their brown thighs; and to one of the monials before the palace gate we were attracted by a low but stirring hum of speech.

The oval shed was full of men sitting cross-legged. The king was there in striped pajamas, his rear protected by four guards with Winchesters, his air and bearing marked by unwonted spirit and decision; tumblers and black bottles went the round; and the talk, though not loud, was general and animated. I was inclined at first to view this scene with suspicion. But the hour appeared unsuitable for a carouse; drink was besides forbidden equally by the law of the land and the canons of the church; and while I was yet hesitating the king's rigorous attitude disposed of any last doubt. We had come thinking to photograph him surrounded by his guards, and at the first word of the design his piety revolted. We were reminded of the day—the Sabbath, in which thou shalt take no photographs—and returned with a flea in our ear, bearing the respected camera.

At church, a little later, I was struck to find the throne unoccupied. So nice a Sabbatarian might have found the means to be present; my doubts revived, and before I got home they were transformed to certainties. Tom, the barkeeper of the Sans Souci, was in conversation with two emissaries from the court. The "Keen," they said, wanted "gin," failing which, "perandi." No gin, was Tom's reply, and no perandi; but "peera" if they pleased. It seems they had no use for peera and departed sorrowing.

"Why, what is the meaning of all this?" I asked. "Is the island on the spree?"

Such was the fact. On the 4th of July a feast had been made, and the king, at the suggestion of the whites, had raised the tapu against liquor. There is a proverb about horses; it scarcely applies to the superior animal, of whom it may be rather said, that any one can start him drinking; not any twenty can prevail on him to stop. The tapu, raised ten days before, was not yet reimposed; for ten days the town had been passing the bottle or lying (as we had seen in the afternoon before) in boggish sleep; and the king, moved by the old men and his own appetites, continued to maintain the liberty, to squander his savings on liquor, and to join in and lead the debauch. The whites were the authors of the crisis; it was upon their own proposal that the freedom had been granted at the first, and for a while, in the interests of trade, they were doubtless pleased it should continue. That pleasure had now some time ceased; the bout had been prolonged (it was confessed) unduly, and it now began to be a question how it might conclude. Hence Tom's refusal. Yet that refusal was avowedly only for the moment, and it was avowedly unavailing; the king's foragers, denied by Tom at the Sans Souci would be supplied at "The Land We Live in" by the gabbling Mr. Williams.

The degree of the peril was not easy to measure at the time, and I am inclined to think now it was easy to exaggerate. Yet the conduct of drunkards even at home is always matter for anxiety; and at home our populations are not armed from the highest to the lowest with revolvers and repeating rifles, neither do we go on a debauch by the whole town'ful—and I might rather say, by the whole polity—king, magistrates, police and army joining in one common scene of drunkenness. We were here, besides, in barbarous islands, rarely visited, lately and partly civilized. First and last, a really considerable number of whites have perished in the Gilberts, chiefly through their own misconduct, and the natives have displayed in at least one instance a disposition to conceal an accident under a butchery, and leave nothing but dumb bores.

This last was the chief consideration against a sudden closing of the bars; the barkeepers stood in the immediate breach and dealt direct with madness, too surely a refusal might at any moment precipitate a blow and the blow might prove the signal for a massacre.

Monday, 15.—At the same hour we returned to the same menial. Kirmine (of all drinks) was served in tumblers; in the midst sat the crown prince, a fated youth, surrounded by fresh bottles and busily plying the corkscrew; and king, chief, and commons showed the loose mouth, uncertain joints, and the blurred and animated eye of the early drinker. It was plain we were impatiently expected; the king retired with alacrity to dress, the guards were despatched after their uniforms, and we were left to await the issue of these preparations with a sheet of spy natives. The orgy had proceeded further than on Sunday. The day promised to be of great heat; it was already sultry; the courtiers were already tucked, and still the kirmine continued to go round and the crown prince to play butler. Flemish freedom followed upon Flemish excess; and a funny dog, a handsome fellow, gaily dressed and with a turban of frizzed hair, designated the company with a humorous courtesy of a lady in a manner not to be described. It was our diversion in this time of waiting to observe the gathering of the guards. They have European arms, European uniforms, and (to their sorrow) European shoes. We saw one warrior (like Mars) in the article of being armed; two men and a stalwart woman were scarce strong enough to boot him; and, after a single appearance on parade, the army is crippled for a week.

At last the gates under the lion house opened; the army issued, one by one another, with guns and epaulets; the colors stooped under the gateway; followed in his uniform bedizened with gold lace, majesty's wife came next in a hat and feathers and an ample trained silk gown; the royal imps succeeded; there stood the pageantry of Makin marshalled on its chosen theater. Dickens might have told how serious they were, how tipsy, how the king measured and streamed under his cocked hat, how he took station by the greater of his cannon.

THE KING AND THE QUEEN, THE ARMY AND THE FLAG OF BUTARITARI.

MOKA AND HANOA, THE HAWAIIAN MISSIONARIES.

Throughout, from a dense circle, an immense crowd looked on in dumb stupefaction. Not a word was spoken; the sun was hot, the place was far from the houses, and the spectacle was of a kind to freeze the blood. The king, with his guards, marched and countermarched; he drew up his army in the square before the palace and addressed them; we could see his lips move, we could see the flash of his teeth as he shouted; but we were too far off to hear a word he spoke. The troops listened like stocks and stones; not a man in the square stirred a hair's breadth; not a gun or a bayonet flashed in the sun. The king withdrew into the house and the troops dispersed to their homes. The king had spoken against liquor; the king had spoken against the white men; the king had spoken against the Protestant religion; the king had spoke against the French; the king had spoken against everything we had come to the South Seas to uphold and promote. It was a strange harangue to be delivered in the hearing of a young native, but angrier still to the ears of his royal highness (whom I had seen so lately in the part of butler) stood crying upon Tom; or, the moment before, tossed in the surly bury, Tom was shouting to the prince. His awakening had swayed about the bar, vociferous. Then came a brutal impulse; he must be served, and returned and was refused. The stair vomited a stream of menials, and there shot into view, through the dancing rails, three men violently dragging in their midst a fourth. By his hair and his limbs, his head forced as low as his knees, his face concealed, he was wrenched from the veranda and whisked along the road into the village, howling as he disappeared. Had his face been raised we should have seen it mottled, and the blood was not his own. The courtier with the turban of frizzed hair had paid the costs of this insurrection with the lower part of one ear.

So the raw passed with no other casualty that might seem comic to the inhabitants. Yet we looked round on serious faces and a face that spoke volumes—Tom was putting up the shutters on the bar. Custom might go elsewhere, Mr. Williams might profit as he pleased, but Tom had enough of barkeeping for that day. Indeed the event had hung on hair. A man had sought to draw a revolver—of what calibre I have no means of knowing—but was overpowered ere he had drawn it. Had he succeeded, he could hardly have fired at one shot, when the room was so crowded, could scarcely have aimed to take effect, where many were armed and all tipsy, it could scarcely have failed to draw others, and the woman who seized the weapon and the man who seized it may very well have saved the white community.

The mob insensibly melted from the scene, and for the rest of the day the village was deserted and a good deal subdued. But the tranquillity was only local; rum and gin and absinthe were in other quarters, and we had one more sight of Gilbert Island violence. As we coasted, where we had wandered photographing, we were startled by a sudden piercing outcry. The scene looking forth from the doors of the great hall of shadow was unforgetable. The same, the quaint and scattered houses, the flag of the island streaming from its tall staff, flowed with intolerable sunshine. In the midst two women rolled fighting on the grass. The combatants were, the more easy to be distinguished, because the one was stripped to the skin and the other wore a holoku of some lively color. The first was uppermost, her teeth locked in her adversary's face, shaking her like a dog, silently and savagely inflicting pain; the other impotently flung and screeched. So for a moment we saw them wallow and grapple like vermin; then the men closed and shut them in.

It was a serious question that night we should sleep ashore. But we were travelers, it was late, we came far in quest of the adventurous; on the first sign of an adventure, it would have been a singular inconsistency to withdraw, and we slept on board instead for our reverses. Mine'ul o Tamauku, Mr. Rice, Mr. Strong, Mr. Osborne and Mrs. Stevenson held an assault of arms on the public highway, and fired at bottles, to the admiration of the natives. Captain Reid of the Equator stayed on shore with us, to be at hand in case of trouble, and we retired to bed at the accustomed hour, agreeably excited by the day's events. The night was exquisite, the silence enchanting; yet as I lay in my hammock looking on the strong moonshine and the quiescent palms, one ugly picture haunted me of the two women, the naked and the gear, locked in that hostile embrace. The harm done was probably not much, yet I could have groaned on Tenala and massacre with less regret. The return to these primeval weapons, the vision of man's beastliness, of man's cruelty, shocked in me a deeper sense than I at first knew that we found the cost of battles. There are elements in our state and history which it is a pleasure to forget, which it is perhaps the better wisdom not to owe. Crime, pestilence and death are in the day's work; the imagination readily accepts them, instinctively rejects, on the contrary, whatever stains on the image of our race in its lowest terms as the partner of beasts, beastly itself, growling pell mell and higgle-maggle, hairy man with hairy woman in the slaves of old. And yet, to be just to our unruly island-ers, we must not forget the sins and offenses of our civilized guests; I must not forget that I have passed cannerward through Scotland and seen sights which curdled me of my dinner.

A Useful Invention.

A very ingenious invention which will in all probability prove a most useful one is its own field is now on exhibition at 227 East Pike's Peak avenue. It is a placer washer, and it is the product of long experimenting by Mr. A. L. Dana, who is the owner of a mining claim at Cripple Creek and has spent much of his time in different mining camps. A patent has been applied for, and the first specimen of the invention has excited considerable admiration among those who have inspected it. Among the claims put forth by the inventor for his machine is the fact that a large amount of water is not a necessity to its use. But one barrel full is enough to keep it in operation for fully a day. The machine is run by a crank which turns easily, and which keeps in continual motion sieves and forms the inclined pan in which the dirt is put with the water. The fine dirt sifts through the sieves with the heavy gold into a closed pan as per inclined, and in which the upper pan rests with about an inch space between the bottoms of the two. At the lower end of this lower pan there is a slide, and open at the top and with a fine hole in the side. Through this hole runs the water with the heavy grains of the precious metal and some of the dirt. This runs into a pail below and the pail's contents are poured into the pan where the gold is sure to be found. The dirt and rocks left in the machine are disposed of by throwing up the inclined pan. The water after going through the machine is poured back into the sliding pan to perform its duties again.

Mr. Dana means to establish the manufacture of his invention in this city.

Dr. John Grannis has decided to retire from the practice of his profession of dentistry and has recommended his patients to Dr. Henry B. Hayden of this city. Dr. Grannis has been in this city for eight years and takes this step because he feels the need of rest and somewhat less arduous and confining occupation. Dr. Hayden has been in Colorado Springs for two years and needs no introduction. He has a nearly a large practice among the best families. Dr. Grannis will continue to reside here.

DRESS BORDERS.

TRIMMING IS OFTEN MERELY AN EXHIBIT ON OF DRY GOODS.

The Meaning of Ruffles—Legitimate Edges of Cloth Only May be Properly Trimmed—Two Kinds of Borders Which May be Made Real Ornaments.

If you want your dress to be in taste place the trimming upon it so that it will be an ornament in the real sense of the word, and not a mere exhibit of dry goods. And to the end of realizing taste remember that because a trimming looks pretty hanging in a store it will not therefore add elegance to your garment. Neither preciousness of material nor intrinsic beauty makes a trimming an ornament. Taste depends not at all on how much money you can spend. It is the position and fitness for the position which make trimming ornament.

The ornament may be elaborated to infinity, but it is not its degree of elaboration but its suitableness which makes it ornament.

This is the test. Ornament must not be judged like a work of fine art—a common mistake. It is an element of industrial art, in which utility is a prime factor. And so when taste passes judgment on a trimmed garment it asks whether the trimming performs the function of ornament. Fringe sewed across the middle of a breadth—how many times we have seen it there—is a superfluity, but placed at the edge of the garment it becomes a border. The difference between these placings of the fringe is the difference between the display of trimming and true ornament. The result of one is vulgarity and of the other elegance.

WHAT IS NECESSARY.

When you have learned what parts of the garment may be ornamented, where you may place the borders, bands and bosses (these form the divisions of ornament) you have made a long stride toward ability to criticise taste in dress. Either the trimming is misplaced, or it is not. A gown seen on a child had a ruffle passing round the neck and down each side of the waist, where it fastened at the back. Where they came together down the back the ruffles fell out flauntingly in perfect congruity with childhood and were charming. It was so frankly a border and nothing more that I wondered at the unusual taste when the child turned round and I saw that two similar ruffles passed down the front where there were no edges to border. The charm of this gown was destroyed at once.

Why could not the dressmaker have been content to stop at elegance? The answer is, of course, that she did not recognize it. She considered that the front looked bare and should be trimmed," and so to get the variety of vulgar prettiness she destroyed refinement.

The border is an ornament which protects the edges of the garment—a sort of frame. All legitimate edges, such as the bottom of the skirt, the opening of throat and waist, the edges of the sleeve, may be bordered. But an edge must not be made purposely to display a border, as would be if a tuck should be run in a skirt and an embroidered or fringed border sewed to it. "Construction may be decorated, but decoration should never be purposely constructed," says a rule in architecture which applies equally to dress.

KINDS OF BORDERS.

Borders are of two kinds, one with both edges alike, and its decoration, if it have any, bi-symmetrical, that is to say with the axis of its decoration parallel with its edges and so running round the garment; the other having its inside edge plain and the outside one broken or irregular and the axis of its decoration crosswise or at right angles to its edges. Of the first the hem may be called the simplest expression—the Greek fret and vine patterns for example; of the other the fringe. Each produces a somewhat different effect. The first, virtually a band, gives an appearance of greater strength to the edge and emphasizes the outline.

The Greeks used this kind of border to accentuate their beautiful lines. The other softens the edge and confuses the outlines; its lines tend toward the center of the garment, suggesting a difference between it and the band border, like that between Gothic and Greek architecture. It is apt to elaborate gradually as it nears the edge. I recall embroidery, as though to signify that the main service of the texture is ended, and the warp and woof are at liberty to break away into playfulness, as they weave a hedge about their work.

The straight edge or band border, aside from its æsthetic superiority in preserving the outline, carries a suggestion with it of resistance from without, and is especially irritable to edges which have outside contact, like the bottom of the skirt. Where there is such contact an irregular edge gives semblance of having yielded to wear, but where there is no contact, as on a child's short skirt, an irregular edge, as of lace or scalloped embroidery, is very satisfactory, and even more pleasing to the imagination than a hem would be.

THE IDEAS CONVEYED.

The broken edged border may be sometimes utilized as a hem by turning it inward, so as giving the effect of a hem turned up on the outside. The edge thus appliqued mingles ground and border pleasingly, and the outside edge of the garment is kept intact.

The idea meant to be conveyed by the irregular edged border is that it has developed naturally out of the garment, as in its simpler forms, such as frayings, slashings, embroideringe, it has; but in most cases it is sewed on. The seam which joins the border to the garment gives a fine running round, which introduces a new element, whose æsthetic value is not of an incipient band, strengthening the edge. It may with propriety be widened into a band or insertion. This band makes the border more satisfactory and proves what the Greeks have already told us—that the best border ends the eye round.

When a border is gathered a wavy outline is the result, which, though it would not have pleased the severer ancients, is agreeable to modern taste.

The ruffle is the most available of borders. Made from strips of the garment's material, decorative quality is given to it by plaiting or gathering. It has a defect, however. There is no explanation in the nature of the garment for this fulness of the edge, and on this account it must always remain inferior in æsthetic quality to flat borders. Its greatest amount of beauty is attained when it falls so as to hide the seam, as it may on a vertical edge, or about the throat, but it must not be attempted to conceal the seam in defiance of gravity.

Because it is the commonest it is the most ill used of decorations. It is never in place anywhere except on an edge. When it is set above the edge and the garment allowed to run beneath it its quality of border is lost and it becomes a mere object of display. Especially is this true when it has a gathered heading, for it then has lost all pretense of organic connection with the garment.

TOO MANY A MISTAKE.

The misapplication of ruffles on a garment is one of the dressmakers mistakes. When she says, "If there is cloth enough I will make your six ruffles instead of one," her moral intention toward her customer is no doubt good, and when the customer rejoins, "Put on as many as the cloth will allow," she in her turn thinks the order directed toward enhancing the beauty of her gown. This is a characteristic specimen of dressmaker shop conversation and illustrates how far from the marks of beauty we aim when we create dress.

But as long as dress remains as deficient in form as it is the ruffle must be popular, for it is an easy recourse for getting rid of straight lines and disguising ugly form. It has also this hold on taste, that its decorative effect is produced with very slight means.

The flounce is a wide ruffle—a ruffle so wide that it has lost its function of border—and if it has any right to existence at all on any æsthetic right—we must look for it elsewhere than as an ornament: in some necessity for better adapting the garment to the form.

But this implies a defect in the form of the garment. For when the skirt is made as it should be its fulness will all be traceable to the belt, where it is confined, and the only necessity for thus widening the skirt below the waist must come from the garment being not full enough at its natural fold centre. This occurs, of course, when the skirt is gored. It is the gored skirt which gives occasion for flounces and ruffles.

This transference of fulness from the hips to a point upon the skirt creates a new and artificial fold center, which, as it makes a break in the unity of the figure, essens beauty. It cannot give the satisfaction to the eye which comes from being able to trace the fulness to the hips, for it has no reference whatever to the figure. If you must have a flounce conceal its gathered seam and give it sufficient fulness so that it will appear to have fallen from the belt.

ONLY A MAKESHIFT.

Because a flounce may compromise the ugliness of a skirt which is gored and has its texture constrained by lining, this does not mean that the flounce is beautiful. It is only a makeshift. The unlined skirt hung in ample fulness in its own natural folds from the belt neither flounce nor ruffle upon it would be tolerable. If you can imagine a flounce or ruffle added to a Greek gown you will understand.

I think I have stated the true ground for our admiration of the flounce. I was lately turning over some old volumes of Godey's Lady's Magazine and came on some plates of ball gowns whose crinoline skirts were covered with flounces. Even the waists and the sleeves were flounced. In them I recognized the paper dolls of my childhood, and I recalled that in those days the flounced dresses always pleased me more than those that were plain, or over which bows and bands meandered at eccentric will. Even now they appeared to me more agreeable.

But the reason is plain enough. These balloon shaped skirts bear no relation to the body, but are artificial forms of great ugliness which flounces and puffs and festoons break up and diversify. This is why they are grateful. When they cover worse faults we forgive them.

ADA BACHE-COX.

Mr. L. A. Giddings of the firm of Giddings Bros. & Bent has just returned from the east where he has been for two months purchasing the goods for the firm.

Near Greeley the potato crop so far this season averages forty sacks per acre. A few fields have yielded much heavier than usual.

TAX SALE NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will, according to law, offer at Public Sale at the Office of the Treasurer of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the

12th Day of October, 1891.

and succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. of said day, so much of the following described Real Estate, situate in said County, on which the Taxes for the year 1890 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said Taxes, Interest and Penalties, to wit:

TOWN OF GARDEN CITY.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Hardwick, J. O.	8, 9, 10, 11	A		$1,655	$27 79

TOWN OF GRANGER.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Hamilton, Jno. [illegible]	2	[illegible]		$30	$1 8[illegible]
Woodruff, Henry [illegible]	22	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
Unknown	3	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	4	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	18	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	19	[illegible]		20	[illegible]
	23	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	18	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]		10	[illegible]

TOWN OF FALCON.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
[illegible]pley, Henry	22	[illegible]		$20	$0 48
[illegible]arman, [illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]		20	48
Le Barron, M. E.	29	[illegible]		20	48
Wray, Jno. M.	25	[illegible]		20	48
Unknown	4	[illegible]		20	48
	6	[illegible]		20	48
	24	[illegible]		20	48
	26	[illegible]		20	48
	2	[illegible]		20	48
	12	[illegible]		20	48
	20	[illegible]		20	48
	4	5		20	48
	9	5		20	48
	25	5		20	48
	26	5		20	48
	[illegible]	6		20	48
	[illegible]	[illegible]		20	48
	7	9		20	48
	16	10		320	7 68
	5	[illegible]		20	48
	16	[illegible]		20	48
	32	[illegible]		20	48
	7	[illegible]		20	48
	8	[illegible]		20	48
	[illegible]	[illegible]		20	48
	13	[illegible]		20	48
	10	[illegible]		20	48
	15	18		20	48
	[illegible]	[illegible]		20	48
	[illegible]	20		20	48
	2	20		20	48
	3	20		20	48
	4	20		20	48
	5	20		20	48
	6	20		20	48
	[illegible]	20		20	48
	20	22		20	48
	2[illegible]	22		20	48
	[illegible]	25		20	48
	25	27		20	48

TOWN OF EASTONVILLE.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown	[illegible]	2	Hudson Peabody's	$10	$0 24
	15	2	"	10	24
	16	2	"	10	24
	[illegible]	2	"	10	24
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	10	24
	2	[illegible]	"	10	24
	3	[illegible]	"	10	24
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	10	24
	2	[illegible]	"	10	24

TOWN OF PEYTON.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Hall, George	18	5		$10	$0 20
Gibson, C. F.	29	2		2	4
	30	2		2	4
	31	2		2	4
	32	2		2	4
	33	2		2	4
	34	2		2	4
	35	2		2	4
	36	2		2	4
	[illegible]	3		2	4
	2	3		2	4
	3	3		2	4
	4	3		2	4
	5	3		2	4
	6	3		2	4
	7	3		2	4
	8	3		2	4
	9	3		2	4
	10	3		2	4
	11	3		2	4
	12	3		2	4
	13	3		2	4
	14	3		2	4
	15	3		2	4
	16	3		2	4
	17	3		2	4
	18	3		2	4
	19	3		2	4
	20	3		2	4
	21	3		2	4
	22	3		2	4
	23	3		2	4

TOWN OF PEYTON—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Gibson, C. F.	24	3		$2	$0 4

TOWN OF PEYTON—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Gibson, C. F.	9	17		$2	$0 4
	10	17		2	4
	11	17		2	4
	12	17		2	4
	13	17		2	4
	14	17		2	4
	15	17		2	4
	16	17		2	4
	17	17		2	4
	18	17		2	4
	19	17		2	4
	20	17		2	4
	21	17		2	4
	22	17		2	4
	23	17		2	4
	24	17		2	4
	25	17		2	4
	26	17		2	4
	27	17		2	4
	28	17		2	4
	29	17		2	4
	30	17		2	4
	31	17		2	4
	32	17		2	4
	33	17		2	4
	34	17		2	4

TOWN OF RAMAH.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Anderson, C. E.	14	46	One	$10 00	$0 14
Bradshaw, S. P.	22	40	"	10 00	14
	19	33	"	10 00	14
Beamer, L. O.	9	44	"	10 00	14
	9	47	"	10 00	14
Benson, C. S.	20	36	"	10 00	14
Derr, S. F.	14	25	"	10 00	14
Derr, Anna L.	31	27	"	10 00	14
Dickson, Amelia	30	47	"	10 00	14
Du Rec, S. F.	4	28	"	10 00	14
Edgar, W. K.	20	38	"	10 00	14
Evans & Cape	31	15	"	10 00	14
	32	15	"	10 00	14
Francis, V.	20	15	"	35 00	[illegible] 97
Goodsell, E. L.	6	36	"	10 00	14
Hoffman, Mrs. E. C.	26	15	"	10 00	14
	20 and 2[illegible]	25	"	80 00	1 12
Gibson, C. F.	[illegible]	1	"	2 50	4
	2	1	"	2 50	4
	3	1	"	2 50	4
	4	1	"	2 50	4
	5	1	"	2 50	4
	6	1	"	2 50	4
	7	1	"	2 50	4
	8	1	"	2 50	4
	9	1	"	2 50	4
	10	1	"	2 50	4
	11	1	"	2 50	4
	12	1	"	2 50	4
	13	1	"	2 50	4
	14	1	"	2 50	4
	15	1	"	2 50	4
	16	1	"	2 50	4
	17	1	"	2 50	4
	18	1	"	2 50	4
	19	1	"	2 50	4
	20	1	"	2 50	4
	21	1	"	2 50	4
	22	1	"	2 50	4
	23	1	"	2 50	4
	24	1	"	2 50	4
	25	1	"	2 50	4
	26	1	"	2 50	4
	27	1	"	2 50	4
	28	1	"	2 50	4
	[illegible]	2	"	2 50	4
	2	2	"	2 50	4
	3	2	"	2 50	4
	4	2	"	2 50	4
	5	2	"	2 50	4
	6	2	"	2 50	4
	7	2	"	2 50	4
	8	2	"	2 50	4
	9	2	"	2 50	4
	10	2	"	2 50	4
	11	2	"	2 50	4
	12	2	"	2 50	4
	13	2	"	2 50	4
	14	2	"	2 50	4
	15	2	"	2 50	4
	16	2	"	2 50	4
	17	2	"	2 50	4
	18	2	"	2 50	4
	19	2	"	2 50	4
	20	2	"	2 50	4
	21	2	"	2 50	4
	22	2	"	2 50	4
	23	2	"	2 50	4
	24	2	"	2 50	4
	25	2	"	2 50	4
	26	2	"	2 50	4
	27	2	"	2 50	4
	28	2	"	2 50	4
	5	3	"	2 50	4
	6	3	"	2 50	4
	7	3	"	2 50	4
Krissinger, A. A.	18	23	"	5 00	7
	22	24	"	5 00	7
	22	26	"	5 00	7
	7	27	"	5 00	7
	18	27	"	5 00	7
	6	33	"	5 00	7
	22	33	"	5 00	7
	12	34	"	5 00	7
	25	35	"	5 00	7
	28	40	"	5 00	7
	24	42	"	5 00	7
	30	43	"	5 00	7
	9	43	"	5 00	7
	12	43	"	5 00	7
	24	43	"	5 00	7
	4	44	"	5 00	7
	5	45	"	5 00	7
	8	45	"	5 00	7
	18	46	"	5 00	7
	30	46	"	5 00	7
	25	47	"	5 00	7
	13	55	"	5 00	7
	29	58	"	5 00	7
Lewis, James H.	[illegible]	35	One	10 00	14
Liebel, J. C.	18	43	"	10 00	14
	9	24	"	10 00	14
Mackey, John	1	1	"	75	2
	2	1	"	75	2
	3	1	"	75	2
	4	1	"	75	2
	5	1	"	75	2
	6	1	"	75	2
	7	1	"	75	2
	8	1	"	75	2
	9	1	"	75	2
	10	1	"	75	2
	11	1	"	75	2
	12	1	"	75	2
	13	1	"	75	2
	14	1	"	75	2
	15	1	"	75	2
	16	1	"	75	2
	17	1	"	75	2
	18	1	"	75	2
	19	1	"	75	2
	20	1	"	75	2
	21	1	"	75	2
	22	1	"	75	2
	23	1	"	75	2
	24	1	"	75	2
	25	1	"	75	2
	26	1	"	75	2
	27	1	"	75	2
	28	1	"	75	2

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TOWN OF RAMAH—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Mackey, John	29	11	One	$ 75	$2 02
	30	11	"	75	2 02
	31	11	"	75	2 02
	32	11	"	75	2 02
	1	12	"	75	2 02
	2	12	"	75	2 02
	3	12	"	75	2 02
	5	12	"	75	2 02
	6	12	"	75	2 02
	7	12	"	75	2 02
	10	12	"	75	2 02
	11	12	"	75	2 02
	12	12	"	75	2 02
	13	12	"	75	2 02
	14	12	"	75	2 02
	15	12	"	75	2 02
	16	12	"	75	2 02
	17	12	"	75	2 02
	19	12	"	75	2 02
	20	12	"	75	2 02
	21	12	"	75	2 02
	22	12	"	75	2 02
	25	12	"	75	2 02
	26	12	"	75	2 02
	27	12	"	75	2 02
	28	12	"	75	2 02
	29	12	"	75	2 02
	30	12	"	75	2 02
	1	13	"	75	2 02
	2	13	"	75	2 02
	3	13	"	75	2 02
	4	13	"	75	2 02
	5	13	"	75	2 02
	6	13	"	75	2 02
	7	13	"	75	2 02
	8	13	"	75	2 02
	9	13	"	75	2 02
	12	13	"	75	2 02
	13	13	"	75	2 02
	23	13	"	75	2 02
	24	13	"	75	2 02
	25	13	"	75	2 02
	26	13	"	75	2 02
	27	13	"	75	2 02
	28	13	"	75	2 02
	29	13	"	75	2 02
	30	13	"	75	2 02
	31	13	"	75	2 02
	32	13	"	75	2 02
	2 and 3	16	"	320 00	8 98
Manning, Cornelia	5	17	"	10 00	1 42
Messinger, J. D.	20	17	"	30 00	2 12
Messier, J. L.	18	22	"	10 00	1 42
Miller, E. D.	32	39	"	10 00	1 42
Moreneuc, W. C.	3	37	"	20 00	2 84
	16	32	"	10 00	1 42
	3	51	"	10 00	1 42
McCoy & Robertson	13	23	"	10 00	1 42
McDermott, R.	29	27	"	10 00	1 42
McGuire, Peter	28	27	"	10 00	1 42
Noble, Frank	20	58	"	10 00	1 42
O'Brady, Mrs. E. F.	7	35	"	10 00	1 42
Rainsford, Zula	1	28	"	0 00	1 42
Reakoff, A. H.	2	27	"	10 00	1 42
Sprague, Leona	25	33	"	10 00	1 42
Sprange, Chas.	8	16	"	10 00	1 42
Sinyard, Frank	7 and 8	13	"	10 00	1 42
Stum, G. B.	2 and 3	26	"	20 00	2 84
Sullivan, Dr. R. B.	26	28	"	55 00	5 63
	1	37	"	55 00	5 63
Timm, Steep	7	15	"	10 00	1 42
Timm, Walter	8	40	"	10 00	1 42
Timm, Fredrick, Jr.	6	59	"	10 00	1 42
Thompson, W. W.	29 and 30	25	"	15 00	2 20
Voake, Walter S.	29	26	"	10 00	1 42
	26	27	"	5 00	71
	8	29	"	10 00	1 42
	3	32	"	5 00	71
	30	32	"	5 00	71
	33	33	"	5 00	71
	34	33	"	5 00	71
Wrigley, Nettie	9	59	"	10 00	1 42
Wolf, J. E.	13	17	"	53 00	6 08
	7	25	"	53 00	6 08
	9	25	"	55 00	6 08
Zang, T. C.	27	34	"	10 00	1 42
Unknown	26	8	"	10 00	1 42
	27	8	"	10 00	1 42
	28	8	"	10 00	1 42
	3	14	One	10 00	1 42
	2	15	"	10 00	1 42
	2	16	"	10 00	1 42
	19	17	"	10 00	1 42
	8	24	"	10 00	1 42
	29	24	"	10 00	1 42
	30	24	"	10 00	1 42
	7	28	"	10 00	1 42
	32	33	"	10 00	1 42
	1	38	"	10 00	1 42
	9	46	"	10 00	1 42
	10	48	"	10 00	1 42
	26	54	"	10 00	1 42
	5	55	"	10 00	1 42
	5	66	"	10 00	1 42
	6	66	"	10 00	1 42

TOWN OF MONUMENT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Copeland, John	1	6	Three	$ 60	$2 03
Northrup, Mrs. C.	4	3	"	30	85
Roberts, W. A.	8	2		285	8 79
Unknown	1	5		20	56
	2	5	One	20	56
	7	7		10	27
	2	31	Grand View	10	27
	5	3	"	10	27
	6	3	"	10	27
Gregg, E. T.	2	6	Three	30	2 82

TOWN OF FOUNTAIN.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Andrew, A. S.	7	12	Reed's	$ 10	$0 17
	8	12	"	10	17
Apted, A. E.	2	35	"	15	25
Berry, Hannah	2	8	"	10	17
	18	35	"	15	25
Boamer, Henry	1	12	"	20	34
Bearens, Mrs. C.	2			20	34
Brizzolara, G.	1	10	Reed's	15	25
Burbaum, Wm.	12	14	"	20	34
	6	35	"	15	25
Brier, Georgie	15	15	"	15	25
Bruner, Frank	9	33	"	15	25
Bush, Mary	29	29	"	15	25
Carbery, Adeline	15	35	"	15	25
Casey, Mrs. Mary E.	Tract No. 1		Reed's 20	50	85
Cox, C. K.		9	Reed's	15	25
Canavan, Michael	9	16	Reed's 20	15	25
Conroy, John		25	Reed's	15	25
	2	25	"	15	25
	3	25	"	15	25
	4	25	"	15	25
	12	33	"	15	25
Cutler & Wilcox	4	26	"	15	25
Davis, S. H.	2	46	"	15	25
Davis, Bertha	1	15	"	15	25
Davis, C. M.	5	33	"	15	25
Deesy, J. P.	13	20	"	15	25
Delcador, Chas.	23	1	"	15	25

TOWN OF FOUNTAIN—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Dunn, Jennie	7	22	Reed's	$ 20	$0 17
Erdman, O. A.	19 and 20	16	"	25	42
Ellis, Susie	8	22	"	15	25
Fountain City Imp. Co.	6	23	Santa Fe	15	25
Fouse, Franklin	3 and 4	14	Hutchin's	20	34
Fountain City Imp. Co.	29	31	Santa Fe	15	25
Fore, J. Clyde	6	16	Reed's	15	25
Fountain City Imp. Co.	28	31	Santa Fe	15	25
Furgerson, A. C.	25	33	Reed's	125	2 13
Fountain City Imp. Co.	22	32	Santa Fe	15	25
Gilman, Mary A.	14	20	Reed's	10	17
Goding, O. E.	5	13	Santa Fe	15	25
Gouey & Andrew	22	14	Reed's	15	25
Harness, Peter	6	13	Santa Fe	330	7 86
Harris, Sarah A.	1	19	" "	25	42
	6	17	" "	25	42
Hill, Mrs. Herman	13	5	Reed's	10	17
	7	28	"	10	17
	22	30	"	10	17
Thompson, C. S.	24	33	"	5	9
	24	35	"	15	25
	5	36	"	10	17
Holsinger, Walter	8	8	Reed's 20	15	26
Holsinger, Susan	13	22	Reed's	15	25
Hoover, Geo. L.	1	13	"	15	25
Houge, Mrs. Lizzie	15	13	"	15	25
Hogan, Kate C.	2	23	"	15	25
Howard, Harry	9	10	"	15	25
Johnson, Lizzie	2	33	"	15	25
Johnson, F. M.	5	10	"	15	25
Macaris, Jennie	9	31	"	15	25
Martin, Wm.	1	20	Reed's 20	10	17
Mesken, James A.	10		Reed's	10	17
	5	3	"	10	17
	4	5	"	10	17
McCarthy, Delia	8	10	"	15	25
McCune, Robt.	7 and 8	10	Hutchin's	37	66
	6 and 7	2	Santa Fe	1,100	19 32
McVeigh, Thos.	22		Reed's	10	17
	3	4	"	10	17
	6	9	"	10	17
	15	15	"	10	17
	5	36	"	10	17
	17	37	"	10	17
	3	44	"	10	17
	4	45	"	10	17
	11	15	Reed's 20	10	17
	13	15	"	10	17
	8	4	"	10	17
Newby, W. C.	8	4		25	43
Olcer, C. S.	3	3	Reed's 20	10	17
	12	3	"	10	17
	1	3	"	10	17
	2	3	"	10	17
Porter & Sweeney	7	8	Hutchin's	20	32
Reiley, Leo Virgil	2		Reed's	15	25
Reed, Myrtle A.	10	17	"	10	17
	15	27	"	10	17
	5	36	"	10	17
	17	37	"	10	17
	3	44	"	10	17
	4	45	"	10	17
	11	15	Reed's 20	10	17
	13	15	"	10	17
	8	4	"	10	17
	20	39	Reed's	10	17
	3	33	"	10	17
Ricker, J.	13	4	"	15	26
	12	4	"	10	17
Rice, Jno. A.	2 to 30	4	Reed's 20	100	70
	9	22	Reed's	17	30
	10	22	"	17	30
	1	22	"	17	30
	2	22	"	17	30
Robertson, T. C.	20	11	"	15	26
Smith, Lewis	7	3	Reed's 20	15	25
Straw, Joseph	28	7	"	15	26
Stanley, Newton A.	2	12	Reed's	10	17
Seylang, C. F.	8	9	"	10	17
Sanders, J. N.	8	35	"	5	9
Simms, Geo. W.	15 and 16	26	"	30	52
Simms, T. B.	9	17	"	0	0
Sausser, J. B.	2	20	"	5	9
Swan, Henry A.	6	7	"	7	12
Tannehiller, D.	5 and 6	25	"	25	43
Taylor, Edwin B.	3	2	Reed's 20	10	17
	5	3	"	10	17
	6	3	"	0	0
	9	3	"	10	17
	1	3	"	10	17
	23	3	"	0	0
	24	3	"	10	17
Leeper, B. K.	13	36	Reed's	15	26
Tapp, Mattie	8	27	"	15	26
Vogel, Joseph	6	20	Reed's 20	15	25
Webber, M. L.	22	26	Reed's	15	25
Walter, John	3	12	"	15	26
Weir, H. A.	2	3	"	10	17
	16	1	"	10	17
	20	15	"	10	17
	19	16	"	10	17
	5	36	"	10	17
	25	13	Reed's 20	10	17
	1	17	"	10	17
	3	3	"	5	9
	26	3	"	5	9
	2	17	"	10	17
	15	32	Santa Fe	250	4 25
Whitescarver, B. F.	7, 8 and 9	100	N. Fountain	240	3 28
Williams, O. A.	2	26	Reed's	15	25
Wright, Wm.	1	13	"	15	26
Wood, James H.	9	36	"	15	25
Zellars, Wm.	3	2	"	10	17
Unknown	7	4		20	34
	9	5		20	34
	1	3	Reed's	10	17
	2	3	"	10	17
	3	4	"	10	17
	4	4	"	10	17
	5	4	"	10	17
	6	4	"	10	17
	7	4	"	10	17
	9	4	"	10	17
	12	4	"	10	17
	7	13	"	10	17
	9	13	"	10	17
	11	13	"	10	17
	17	13	"	10	17
	18	13	"	10	17
	1	15	"	10	17
	2	15	"	10	17
	22	17	"	10	17
	3	17	"	10	17
	8	18	"	10	17
	9	18	"	10	17
	20	20	"	10	17
	19	22	"	10	17
	15	24	"	10	17
	8	25	"	10	17
	13	25	"	10	17
	18	25	"	10	17
	23	25	"	10	17
	24	25	"	10	17
	10	25	"	10	17
	12	29	"	10	17
	14	29	"	10	17
	15	33	"	10	17
	8	37	"	10	17
	15	37	"	10	17
	16	39	"	10	17
	17	39	"	10	17
	5	2	Reed's 20	10	17
	6	5	"	10	17
	7	5	"	10	17
	13	5	"	10	17
	5	6	"	10	17
	6	6	"	10	17
	9	8	Hutchins'	10	17
	12	8	"	10	17
	1	13	"	10	17
	3	13	Santa Fe	10	17
	7	13	"	10	17
	8	13	"	10	17
	5	13	"	10	17
	7	13	N. Fountain	10	17

TOWN OF FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Allen, Silas	25	12	One	$ 44	$0 79
	26	12	"	44	79
	5	3	"	44	79
	6	3	"	44	79
Barnes & Cummings	8	7	"	245	6 42
Beiler, C. E.	27	3	"	100	2 80
Copeland, David	6	7	"	217	3 96
	7	7	"	218	3 92
Johnson, D. N.	23	6	"	800	15 40
Kelley, B. B.	15	3	"	125	3 25
	26	6	"	50	90
Magee, Chas.	5	7	"	15	27
Sipe, Wm.	23	3	"	70	76
	19	3	"	70	76
Thompson, Samuel	22	2	"	355	3 70

TOWN OF WEST FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Cook, Lucy P.	9			$ 165	$2 97
Kelley, B. B.	8			110	2 98
Magee, Chas.	6	12		450	9 10
Unknown	6			70	1 28
	3	2		120	1 98

TOWN OF GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Engelman, Dr. O. C.	30	17	Two	$ 20	$0 72
Hale, Mrs. E. E.	18	5	Four	30	1 08
Lawrence, Ida	2	9	One	25	92
Werth, W. H.	2 and ½ of 12	5	"	25	92
Murcock, R. V.	10	5	"	25	93
Sprange, Chas.	7	5	One	25	93
Willis, J. W.	1	5	"	25	93
Wright, Geo.	4	6	"	25	93
Unknown	6		"	25	93
	9	12	"	25	92
	28	2	"	25	93
	26	2	"	25	92
	6		"	25	93
	8	5	"	25	92
	12	5	"	25	93
	1	6	"	25	92
	6	9	One	25	93
	3	11	"	25	92
	2	11	"	25	93
	6	19	Three	25	92
	5	12	"	25	
	12	25	"	25	92
	14	28	Four	25	93
	11	1	"	25	92
	2	8	Five	25	93
	3	8	"	25	92
	12	33	Six	25	93
	3	33	"	25	92
	5	33	"	25	93
	6	33	"	25	92
	7	33	"	25	93
	8	5		50	1 48

TOWN OF CASCADE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Giles, F. W.	8 and 9	24	Two	$ 45	$0 99
McConnell, D. M.	29 and 30	12		900	19 80
Robinson, D. B.	22 and 22	2		50	1 10
Severy, L.	In ½ 7 and 8	1		25	55
Smith, O. W.	17 and 18	2		45	99
Suggar, L.	Beg at point on s bound line of A. O. x 2, and 2 to town of Cascade, 10 ft. westerly from the sw cor of lot 1, O. x 2, for a place of beg., thence in a northerly direction on a line parallel with the west line of lot 1, and thence to place of beg., according to the recorded plat thereof.			50	1 10
Unknown	1	6		25	55
	2	6		25	55
	9	7		25	55
	20	12		25	55
	9	12		25	55
	22	12		25	55
	23	12		25	55
	1	15	One	25	55
	5	15	"	25	55
	26	30	"	25	55

TOWN OF BEAR CREEK GARDENS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Hardwick, C. O.	5			$ 29	$0 78
	6			29	78
	7			29	78
	8			29	78
	9			29	78
	0			29	78
	1			29	78
	12			29	78
	13			29	78
	14			29	78
Leighton, Catharine	4			125	3 38

TOWN OF MINNEHAHA.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Pierce, Reese, Jr. & Lowe	1			$ 30	$0 55
	2			30	55
	3			30	55
	4			30	55
	5			30	55
	6			30	55
	7			30	55
	8			30	55
	9			30	55
	10			30	55
	1	2		20	37
	2	2		20	37
	3	2		20	37
	4	2		20	37
	5	2		20	37
	6	2		20	37
	7	2		20	37
	8	2		20	37
	9	2		20	37
	10	2		20	37
	11	2		20	37
	12	2		20	37
	1	3		20	37
	2	3		20	37
	3	3		20	37
	4	3		20	37
	5	3		20	37
	6	3		20	37
	7	3		20	37
	8	3		20	37
	9	3		20	37
	10	3		20	37
	11	3		20	37
	12	3		20	37
	1	4		20	37
	2	4		20	37
	3	4		20	37
	4	4		20	37
	5	4		20	37
	6	4		20	37
	7	4		20	37
	8	4		20	37
	9	4		20	37
	10	4		20	37
	11	4		20	37
	12	4		20	37
	1	5		20	37
	2	5		20	37
	3	5		20	37
	4	5		20	37
	5	5		20	37
	6	5		20	37
	7	5		20	37
	8	5		20	37
	9	5		20	37
	10	5		20	37
	11	5		20	37
	12	5		20	37
	1	6		20	37
	2	6		20	37
	3	6		20	37
	4	6		20	37
	5	6		20	37
	6	6		20	37
	7	6		20	37
	8	6		20	37
	9	6		20	37
	10	6		20	37
	11	6		20	37
	12	6		20	37
	1	7		20	37
	2	7		20	37
	3	7		20	37
	4	7		20	37
	5	7		20	37
	6	7		20	37
	7	7		20	37
	8	7		20	37
	9	7		20	37
	10	7		20	37
	11	7		20	37
	12	7		20	37
	1	8		20	37
	2	8		20	37
	3	8		20	37
	4	8		20	37
	5	8		20	37
	6	8		20	37
	7	8		20	37
	8	8		20	37
	9	8		20	37
	10	8		20	37
	11	8		20	37
	12	8		20	37

TOWN OF GLEN VIEW.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Smith, Thos.	7			$ 10	$0 27
	7			10	27
	7			10	27
Unknown	24			10	27
				10	27

TOWN OF HIGHLAND GROVE.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Unknown	2	2		$ 10	$0 18
	5	4		10	18
	9	4		10	18
	10	4		10	18
	1	4		10	18
	2	7		10	18
	7	7		10	18
	8	7		10	18
	10	8		10	18
	6	9		10	18
	8	9		10	18
	10	9		10	18
	12	9		10	18
	7	11		10	18
	8	11		10	18
	3	13		10	18
	4	13		10	18
	5	13		10	18
	12	13		10	18
	13	13		10	18
	14	13		10	18
	15	13		10	18
	6	13		10	18

TOWN OF CALVERT HEIGHTS.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Purgerson, R. F.	37	"		$ 30	$0 81

TOWN OF GRAND VIEW.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Hutt, Bert	7	A	O. L. & Q.	$ 20	$0 24
Mitchone, M. O	6	12		50	2 55
Penne, M. H.	3	12		50	2 55
Unknown	w. ½ of 5	12		25	68

TOWN OF MANITOU PARK.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Carrington, Mrs. A. P.	9	10	Green's	$ 15	$ 24
Conroy, John		23	Foster's	15	24
Foster, W. [illegible] et.	5 and 6		Green's	400	7 02
Sherry, Frank	7	7		200	5 40
Scott, Jno	9	23	Foster's	15	24
Warren, G. A		22	"	10	27
	2	22	"	10	27
	3	22	"	10	27
Williams, W. P.	2	10	"	10	16
	3	10	"	0	16
	4	10	"	10	16
	5	10	"	0	16
	a. of A		"	20	32
Unknown	10	5		10	16
	11	5		10	16
	12	5		0	16
	unc. ½ 10	6		10	16
	8	7		200	3 20
	13	7		10	16
	9	7	Green's	10	16
	1	10	"	10	16
	2	11	Smith's addition	10	16
	7	3	Foster's	10	16
	6	5	"	10	16
	3	9	"	10	16
	9	10	"	10	16
	10	10	"	10	16
	4	13	"	10	16
	2	15	"	10	16
	3	15	"	10	16
	7	17	"	10	16
	8	17	"	10	16
	3	17	"	10	16
	1	23	"	10	16
	2	25	"	10	16
	12	26	"	10	16
	20	26	"	10	16

TOWN OF ROSWELL.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Corrick, Theo		5		435	$ [illegible] 57
Cone and, David	a			400	8 80
Lee, [illegible]	9 and 10	25	One	600	14 20
Merrill, W. E. D		7		50	[illegible]
O'Groy, E. X.	5 and 6	32	One	50	[illegible]
Shaw, [illegible]	p[illegible] beg 5 ft of ne cor said [illegible] s rn west 150 ft, s 50 [illegible] e 150, n 50 to beg	28		50	[illegible]
Watts, Annetta	5 and 6	25	One	50	[illegible]
Woods, S. N.	3	3		550	13 20
Unknown	5			50	[illegible]
		52	One	25	55
	12	52	" "	25	55
	13	52	" "	25	55
		52	"	25	55

TOWN OF LA VERGNE.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Andrew, A. S.	9	D		$ 50	2 75
Fort, Geo. R.	4	A		50	1 35
Hiscock, W. G.	7	C		100	2 70
Unknown	28	C		50	1 35
		C		100	2 70
	7	C		50	1 35
	9	D		40	68
	5	D		50	1 35
	7	D		50	1 35

TOWN OF EAST MANITOU.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Davis, J. T.	6	12		$ 30	$0 81
	16	12		30	81

TOWN OF EAST COLORADO CITY.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Mechings, J. E., Trustee	18 and 19	32		$ 100	$2 70
Unknown	3	20		50	1 35

TOWN OF WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Unknown	8	2	Ervay's 2d	$ 20	$0 54
	9	2	" " "	20	54
	10	2	" " "	20	54
	12	2	" " "	20	54
		2	" " "	20	54

TOWN OF SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Clark, Electa	5	7	One	$ 35	$0 73
	9	7	"	35	73
Corner, [illegible]	Tracts 1 and 6	5	"	100	2 70
Duncan, Laura	13	6	"	35	73
	14	6	"	35	73
	15	6	"	35	73
	16	6	"	35	73
Easton, John	and 2	7	"	50	1 05
Grattan, Geo	3 and 4	5	"	50	1 05
Hamilton, F. W.	27 and 48	6	"	50	1 05
Hall, E. M.	35	4	"	35	73
Hanscomb, F. E.	5 and 6	5	"	150	3 32
McVeigh, Thos	27 and 48	4		75	1 57
Reynolds, R.	9	4		50	1 05
	10	4		50	1 05
	11	4		50	1 05
Ridgeway, Mary	45 and 46	5	One	50	1 05
Race, Jno. E.	45	4		35	73
Staples, C. E.	22	4		35	73
Straw, Joseph C.	10 and	7	One	50	1 05
	Tract 2 and w. 75 ft. of 3	7	"	100	3 20
Wallace, Jane E.	8	3		35	73
Williams, [illegible]	8 and 9	3		80	1 68
Unknown	23	3		40	84
	20	4		40	84

TOWN OF NORTH COLORADO SPRINGS.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Unknown	2	546		$ 30	$0 63
	22	546		30	63
	23	546		30	63
	24	546		30	63

TOWN OF KNOB HILL.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Alexander, Mrs. Emma L.	2	1		$ 40	$0 84
	22	1		40	84
Bean, Daniel E.	9	4		40	84
	10	4		70	1 47
	11	4		70	1 47
	12	4		70	1 47
	13	4		70	1 47
	14	4		70	1 47
	15	4		70	1 47
	16	4		70	1 47
Bonacks, Chas. E.	25 and 26	4		70	1 47
Unknown	23	13		80	1 68
	24	13		50	1 05

TOWN OF GLEN PARK.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Blake & Gilmore	26	35		$ 25	$0 93
Bullock, Estella E. and Acrun, E. A.	26	58		20	74
Chamberlin & Wood	7	8		10	37
	2	20		10	37
	10	28		10	37
Colgrove, Agnes	15	33		25	93
Graham, Mrs. Mae D.	17	8		25	93
Gilmore, E. E.	8	8		10	37
Glen Park Co.	25	9		10	37
	18	9		10	37
	7	13		20	74
	2	33		10	37
Henderson, C. D.	17	22		10	37
	3	26		20	74
	6	26		20	74
Hughes, F. P.	1 and 2	27		40	68
James, S. L.	3	27		10	37
Lore, Mrs. S. P.	7	27		25	93
Miller, F. A.	23	23		20	74
Moore, J. O.	9	23		25	93
Olmstead, C. E.	12	2		20	74
	5	15		520	19 24
	12	28		20	74
	22	28		20	74
	6	31		20	74
Reid, David Allan	20	24		20	74
Thompson, W. Pinney	4	5		5	18
	5	33		5	18
	17	36		5	18
	3	37		5	18
	15	39		5	18
	10	40		5	18
	37	41		5	18
	5	42		5	18
	13	42		5	18
	30	43		5	18
	31	47		5	18
	10	48		5	18
	22	49		5	18
	20	43		5	18
	28	46		5	18
Turner, E. S.	1	25		20	74
Vincent & Gilmore	und. ½ 2	2		10	37
	" 6	23		10	37
	" 7	28		10	37
	" 8	43		15	30
	" 16	32		15	30
Weaver, James S.	23	7		25	93
Wilson, J. C.	24	32		15	55
Unknown	9	2		15	55
	8	10		15	55
	2	35		15	55
	3	35		615	22 76
				15	55

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Bennet, Jno. A	n ½ of 2	8		$ 25	$0 93
Dorner, J. O.	2	25		25	92
Howard, David	6	25		25	93
Palmer, G. W.	8	25		15	55
	9	25		15	55
	10	25		15	55
	3	27		15	55
Sagendorf, Eliza D.	4	12	Trinity	10	37
Spaulding, Simeon	4, 5 & n ½ 10	12		15	55
Thompson, W. Pinney	5	26		360	13 32
	1	27		15	55
	2	20		5	18
	3	20		5	18
	4	20		5	18
	5	20		5	18
	6	20		5	18
	7	20		5	18
	8	20		5	18
	9	20		5	18
	1	31		12	44
	2	31		12	44
	3	31		12	44
	4	31		12	44
	8	31		12	44
	9	31		12	44
	10	31		12	44
	10	32		25	92
	11	32		25	92
	12	32		20	74
	2	33		25	92
	3	33		25	92
	4	33		25	92
	5	33		25	92
	6	33		25	92
	7	33		25	92
	9	47	Tresuo	5	18
	10	47	"	5	18
	12	47	"	5	18
	31	47	"	5	18
	32	47	"	5	18
	33	47	"	5	18
	4	47	"	5	18
	5	47	"	5	18
	6	47	"	5	18
	7	47	"	5	18
	8	47	"	5	18
	9	47	"	5	18
	20	47	"	5	18
	21	47	"	5	18
	22	47	"	5	18
	25	47	"	5	18
	27	47	"	5	18
	3	49	Tresuo	8	66
	4	49	"	8	66
	5	49	"	8	66
	6	49	"	8	66
	7	49	"	8	66
	8	49	"	8	66
	9	49	"	8	66
	10	49	"	8	66
	1	54	"	5	18
	2	54	"	5	18
	3	54	"	5	18
	4	54	"	5	18
	5	54	"	5	18
	6	54	"	5	18
	7	54	"	5	18
	8	54	"	5	18
	9	54	"	5	18
	10	54	"	5	18
	11	54	"	5	18
	12	54	"	5	18
	13	54	"	5	18
	17	54	"	5	18
	18	54	"	5	18
	19	54	"	5	18
	20	54	"	5	18
	21	54	"	5	18
	22	54	"	5	18
	23	54	"	5	18
	24	54	"	5	18
	25	54	"	5	18
	26	54	"	5	18
	27	54	"	5	18
	28	54	"	5	18
	29	54	"	5	18
	30	54	"	5	18
	31	54	"	5	18
	32	54	"	5	18
	33	54	"	5	18
Thompson, Ada Mary		23	Origina	25	92
		23	"	25	92
		80		200	8 60
	16	50		17	63
	17	50		17	63
	1	51		5	18
	2	51		5	18
	3	51		5	18
	4	51		5	18
	5	51		5	18
	6	51		5	18
	7	51		5	18
	8	51		5	18
	9	51		5	18
	10	51		5	18
	11	51		5	18
	12	51		5	18
	13	51		5	18
	17	51		5	18
	18	51		5	18
	19	51		5	18
	20	51		5	18
	21	51		5	18
	22	51		5	18
	23	51		5	18
	24	51		5	18
	25	51		5	18
	26	51		5	18
	27	51		5	18
	28	51		5	18
	29	51		5	18
	30	51		5	18
	31	51		5	18
	32	51		5	18
	33	51		5	18
	34	51		5	18
	35	51		5	18
	36	51		5	18
	37	51		5	18
	38	51		5	18
	39	51		5	18
	26	52		5	18
	27	52		5	18
	28	52		5	18
	29	52		5	18
	30	52		5	18
	31	52		5	18
	32	52		5	18
	33	52		5	18
	34	52		5	18
	35	52		5	18
	36	52		5	18
	37	52		5	18
	38	52		5	18
	39	52		5	18
	26	52		5	18
	27	53		8	66
	28	53		8	66
	29	53		8	66
	30	53		8	66
Unknown	10	55		8	66
	7	40		25	92
	9	41		25	92
	1	42		25	92
	2	42		25	92
	4	42		25	92
	5	43		25	92
	6	43		25	92
	e ½ 7	43		25	92
	w ½ 7	43		25	92
		43		25	92

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown	w ½ 7	25		$ 23	$ 46
	4	3	American Flag	25	32
	14	3	"	25	32
	15	3	"	25	32
	32	3	"	25	32
	33	3	"	25	32
	34	3	"	25	32
	35	3	"	25	32
	36	3	"	25	32
	37	3	"	25	32
	7	36	"	25	32
	15	30	"	25	32
	25	32	"	25	32
	26	32	"	25	32
	40	32	"	25	32
	41	32	"	25	32
	4	33	"	25	32
	13	25	Brown's Flag	25	32
	14	25	"	25	32
	5	77	South Palmer Lake	25	32
	12	2	Trinity	25	32
	13	12	"	25	32
	14	12	"	25	32
	15	2	"	25	32
	16	12	"	25	32
Palmer Lake Town Co	1	A	American Flag	16	32
	2	A	"	16	32
	3	A	"	16	32
	4	A	"	16	32
	5	A	"	16	32
	6	A	"	16	32
	7	A	"	16	32
	8	A	"	16	32
	9	A	"	16	32
	10	A	"	16	32
	11	A	"	16	32
	12	A	"	16	32
	13	A	"	16	32
	14	A	"	16	32
	15	A	"	16	32
	16	A	"	16	32
	17	A	"	16	32
	18	A	"	16	32
	19	A	"	16	32
	20	A	"	16	32
	21	A	"	16	32
	22	A	"	16	32
	23	A	"	16	32
	24	A	"	16	32
	25	A	"	16	32
	26	A	"	16	32
	27	A	"	16	32
	28	A	"	16	32
	29	A	"	16	32
	30	A	"	16	32
	31	A	"	16	32
	32	A	"	16	32
	33	A	"	16	32
	34	A	"	16	32
	35	A	"	16	32
	36	A	"	16	32
	37	A	"	16	32
	38	A	"	16	32
	39	A	"	16	32
	40	A	"	16	32
	41	A	"	16	32
	42	A	"	16	32
	43	A	"	16	32
	44	A	"	16	32
	45	A	"	16	32
	46	A	"	16	32
	47	A	"	16	32
	48	A	"	16	32
	49	A	"	16	32
	50	A	"	16	32
	51	A	"	16	32
	52	A	"	16	32
	53	A	"	16	32
	54	A	"	16	32
	1	B	"	16	32
	2	3	"	16	32
	3	3	"	16	32
	4	3	"	16	32
	5	3	"	16	32
	6	3	"	16	32
	7	3	"	16	32
	8	3	"	16	32
	9	3	"	16	32
	10	3	"	16	32
	11	3	"	16	32
	12	3	"	16	32
	13	3	"	16	32
	14	3	"	16	32
	15	3	"	16	32
	16	3	"	16	32
	17	3	"	16	32
	18	3	"	16	32
	19	3	"	16	32
	20	3	"	16	32
	21	3	"	16	32
	22	3	"	16	32
	23	3	"	16	32
	24	3	"	16	32
	25	3	"	16	32
	26	3	"	16	32
	27	3	"	16	32
	28	3	"	16	32
	29	3	"	16	32
	30	3	"	16	32
	31	3	"	16	32
	32	3	"	16	32
	33	3	"	16	32
	34	3	"	16	32
	35	3	"	16	32
	36	3	"	16	32
	37	3	"	16	32
	38	3	"	16	32
	39	3	"	16	32
	40	3	"	16	32
	41	3	"	16	32
	42	3	"	16	32
	43	3	"	16	32
	44	3	"	16	32
	45	3	"	16	32
	46	3	"	16	32
	47	3	"	16	32
	48	3	"	16	32
	49	3	"	16	32
	50	3	"	16	32
	51	3	"	16	32
	52	3	"	16	32
	53	3	"	16	32
	1	C	"	22	77
	2	C	"	22	77
	3	C	"	22	77
	14	C	"	22	77
	15	C	"	22	77
	16	C	"	22	77
	17	C	"	22	77
	18	C	"	22	77
	19	C	"	22	77
	20	C	"	22	77
	21	C	"	22	77
	22	C	"	22	77
	23	C	"	22	77
	24	C	"	22	77
	25	C	"	22	77
	26	C	"	22	77
	27	C	"	22	77
	28	C	"	22	77
	29	C	"	22	77
	30	C	"	22	77
	31	C	"	22	77
	32	C	"	22	77
	33	C	"	22	77
	34	C	"	22	77
	35	C	"	22	77
	36	C	"	22	77
	37	C	"	22	77
	38	C	"	22	77
	39	C	"	22	77
	40	C	"	22	77
	41	C	"	22	77
	42	C	"	22	77
	43	C	"	22	77
	44	C	"	22	77
	45	C	"	22	77
	46	C	"	22	77
	47	C	"	22	77
	48	C	"	22	77
	49	C	"	22	77
	50	C	"	22	77
	51	C	"	22	77
	52	C	"	22	77
	53	C	"	22	77

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	61	C	American Flag	$ 22	$ 77
	62	C	"	22	77
	63	C	"	22	77
	64	C	"	22	77
	65	C	"	22	77
	66	C	"	22	77
	67	C	"	22	77
	68	C	"	22	77
	69	C	"	22	77
	70	C	"	22	77
	71	C	"	22	77
	72	C	"	22	77
	73	C	"	22	77
	74	C	"	22	77
	75	C	"	22	77
	76	C	"	22	77
	77	C	"	22	77
	78	C	"	22	77
	79	C	"	22	77
	80	C	"	22	77
	81	C	"	22	77
	82	C	"	22	77
	83	C	"	22	77
	84	C	"	22	77
	85	C	"	22	77
	87	C	"	22	77
	88	C	"	22	77
	89	C	"	22	77
	90	C	"	22	77
	91	C	"	22	77
	92	C	"	22	77
	93	C	"	22	77
	94	C	"	22	77
	95	C	"	22	77
	96	C	"	22	77
	7	D	"	20	75
	8	D	"	20	75
	9	D	"	20	75
	10	D	"	20	75
	11	D	"	20	75
	12	D	"	20	75
	13	D	"	20	75
	14	D	"	20	75
	15	D	"	20	75
	16	D	"	20	75
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	19	D	"	20	75
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	25	D	"	20	75
	26	D	"	20	75
	27	D	"	20	75
	28	D	"	20	75
	29	D	"	20	75
	30	D	"	20	75
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	33	D	"	20	75
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	35	D	"	20	75
	36	D	"	20	75
	37	D	"	20	75
	38	D	"	20	75
	39	D	"	20	75
	40	D	"	20	75
	41	D	"	20	75
	42	D	"	20	75
	43	D	"	20	75
	44	D	"	20	75
	45	D	"	20	75
	46	D	"	20	75
	47	D	"	20	75
	48	D	"	20	75
	49	D	"	20	75
	50	D	"	20	75
	51	D	"	20	75
	52	D	"	20	75
	53	D	"	20	75
	54	D	"	20	75
	55	D	"	20	75
	56	D	"	20	75
	57	D	"	20	75
	58	D	"	20	75
	59	D	"	20	75
	60	D	"	20	75
	and lots 2 & 3 lying in se, nw ¼ sec. 5, tw5 s, range 67	36		20	74
	1	12		15	56
	2	12		15	56
	3	12		15	56
	4	12		15	56
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	82	12		15	56
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	85	12		15	56
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	66	17		15	57
	67	17		15	57
	68	17		15	57
	69	17		15	57
	70	17		15	57
	71	17		15	57
	72	17		15	57
	73	17		15	57
	74	17		15	57
	75	17		15	57
	76	17		15	57
	77	17		15	57
	78	17		15	57

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	4	32	American Flag	$ 22	$ 44
	5	32	"	22	44
	6	32	"	22	44
	7	32	"	22	44
	8	32	"	22	44
	9	32	"	22	44
	10	32	"	22	44
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	12	32	"	22	44
	13	32	"	22	44
	14	32	"	22	44
	15	32	"	22	44
	16	32	"	22	44
	17	32	"	22	44
	18	32	"	22	44
	19	32	"	22	44
	20	32	"	22	44
	21	32	"	22	44
	22	32	"	22	44
	23	32	"	22	44
	24	32	"	22	44
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	26	32	"	22	44
	27	32	"	22	44
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	34	32	"	22	44
	35	32	"	22	44
	36	32	"	22	44
	37	32	"	22	44
	38	32	"	22	44
	39	32	"	22	44
	40	32	"	22	44
	41	32	"	22	44
	42	32	"	22	44
	43	32	"	22	44
	44	32	"	22	44
	45	32	"	22	44
	46	32	"	22	44
	47	32	"	22	44
	48	32	"	22	44
	49	32	"	22	44
	50	32	"	22	44
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	53	32	"	22	44
	54	32	"	22	44
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	56	32	"	22	44
	57	32	"	22	44
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	66	32	"	22	44
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	73	32	"	22	44
	74	32	"	22	44
	75	32	"	22	44
	76	32	"	22	44
	77	32	"	22	44
	78	32	"	22	44
	79	32	"	22	44
	80	32	"	22	44
	81	32	"	22	44
	82	32	"	22	44
	83	32	"	22	44
	84	32	"	22	44
	85	32	"	22	44
	1	33	"	17	63
	2	33	"	17	63
	3	33	"	17	63
	4	33	"	17	63
	5	33	"	17	63
	6	33	"	17	63
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	30	33	"	17	63
	31	33	"	17	63
	32	33	"	17	63
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	39	33	"	17	63
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	41	33	"	17	63
	42	33	"	17	63
	46	33	"	17	63
	47	33	"	17	63
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	67	33	"	17	63
	68	33	"	17	63
	69	33	"	17	63
	70	33	"	17	63
	71	33	"	17	63
	72	33	"	17	63
	73	33	"	17	63
	74	33	"	17	63
	75	33	"	17	63
	76	33	"	17	63
	77	33	"	17	63
	78	33	"	17	63

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	79	33	Lamerec Filing	$17	$0 38
	80	33	"	17	38
	81	33	"	17	38
	1	34	"	20	74
	2	34	"	20	74
	3	34	"	20	74
	4	34	"	20	74
	5	34	"	20	74
	6	34	"	20	74
	7	34	"	20	74
	8	34	"	20	74
	9	34	"	20	74
	10	34	"	20	74
	11	34	"	20	74
	12	34	"	20	74
	13	34	"	20	74
	14	34	"	20	74
	15	34	"	20	74
	16	34	"	20	74
	17	34	"	20	74
	18	34	"	20	74
	19	34	"	20	74
	20	34	"	20	74
	21	34	"	20	74
	22	34	"	20	74
	23	34	"	20	74
	24	34	"	20	74
	25	34	"	20	74
	26	34	"	20	74
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	36	34	"	20	74
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	39	34	"	20	74
	40	34	"	20	74
	41	34	"	20	74
	42	34	"	20	74
	43	34	"	20	74
	44	34	"	20	74
	45	34	"	20	74
	46	34	"	20	74
	47	34	"	20	74
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	66	34	"	20	74
	67	34	"	20	74
	68	34	"	20	74
	69	34	"	20	74
	70	34	"	20	74
	1	35	"	20	74
	2	35	"	20	74
	3	35	"	20	74
	4	35	"	20	74
	5	35	"	20	74
	6	35	"	20	74
	7	35	"	20	74
	8	35	"	20	74
	9	35	"	20	74
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	11	35	"	20	74
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	41	35	"	20	74
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	33	38	"	20	74
	34	38	"	20	74
	35	38	"	20	74
	36	38	"	20	74
	37	38	"	20	74
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	39	38	"	20	74
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	41	38	"	20	74
	42	38	"	20	74
	43	38	"	20	74
	44	38	"	20	74
	45	38	"	20	74
	46	38	"	20	74
	47	38	"	20	74
	48	38	"	20	74
	49	38	"	20	74
	50	38	"	20	74
	51	38	"	20	74
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	54	38	"	20	74
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	56	38	"	20	74
	57	38	"	20	74
	58	38	"	20	74
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	60	38	"	20	74
	61	38	"	20	74
	62	38	"	20	74
	63	38	"	20	74
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	4	58	"	10	37
	5	58	"	10	37
	6	58	"	10	37
	7	58	"	10	37
	8	58	"	10	37
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	11	58	"	10	37
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	15	58	"	10	37
	16	58	"	10	37
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	2	59	"	10	37
	3	59	"	10	37
	4	59	"	10	37
	5	59	"	10	37
	6	59	"	10	37
	7	59	"	10	37

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	8	59	Lamerec Filing	$10	$0 37
	9	59	"	10	37
	10	59	"	10	37
	11	59	"	10	37
	12	59	"	10	37
	13	59	"	10	37
	14	59	"	10	37
	15	59	"	10	37
	16	59	"	10	37
	17	59	"	10	37
	18	59	"	10	37
	19	59	"	10	37
	20	59	"	10	37
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	2	60	"	10	37
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	4	60	"	10	37
	5	60	"	10	37
	6	60	"	10	37
	7	60	"	10	37
	8	60	"	10	37
	9	60	"	10	37
	10	60	"	10	37
	11	60	"	10	37
	12	60	"	10	37
	13	60	"	10	37
	14	60	"	10	37
	15	60	"	10	37
	16	60	"	10	37
	17	60	"	10	37
	18	60	"	10	37
	19	60	"	10	37
	20	60	"	10	37
	1	61	"	10	37
	2	61	"	10	37
	3	61	"	10	37
	4	61	"	10	37
	5	61	"	10	37
	6	61	"	10	37
	7	61	"	10	37
	8	61	"	10	37
	9	61	"	10	37
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	11	61	"	10	37
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	16	61	"	10	37
	17	61	"	10	37
	18	61	"	10	37
	19	61	"	10	37
	20	61	"	10	37
	1	62	"	10	37
	2	62	"	10	37
	3	62	"	10	37
	4	62	"	10	37
	5	62	"	10	37
	6	62	"	10	37
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	8	62	"	10	37
	9	62	"	10	37
	10	62	"	10	37
	11	62	"	10	37
	12	62	"	10	37
	13	62	"	10	37
	14	62	"	10	37
	15	62	"	10	37
	16	62	"	10	37
	17	62	"	10	37
	18	62	"	10	37
	19	62	"	10	37
	20	62	"	10	37
	1	63	"	10	37
	2	63	"	10	37
	3	63	"	10	37
	4	63	"	10	37
	5	63	"	10	37
	6	63	"	10	37
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	9	63	"	10	37
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	11	63	"	10	37
	12	63	"	10	37
	13	63	"	10	37
	14	63	"	10	37
	15	63	"	10	37
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	17	63	"	10	37
	18	63	"	10	37
	19	63	"	10	37
	20	63	"	10	37
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	8	64	"	10	37
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	18	64	"	10	37
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	2	65	"	10	37
	3	65	"	10	37
	4	65	"	10	37
	5	65	"	10	37
	6	65	"	10	37
	7	65	"	10	37
	8	65	"	10	37
	9	65	"	10	37
	10	65	"	10	37
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	12	65	"	10	37
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	14	65	"	10	37
	15	65	"	10	37
	16	65	"	10	37
	17	65	"	10	37
	18	65	"	10	37
	19	65	"	10	37
	20	65	"	10	37
	1	66	"	10	37
	2	66	"	10	37

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Land Co.	3	66	Lamerec Filing	$10	$0 38
	4	66	"	10	38
	5	66	"	10	38
	6	66	"	10	38
	7	66	"	10	38
	8	66	"	10	38
	9	66	"	10	38
	10	66	"	10	38
	11	66	"	10	38
	12	66	"	10	38
	13	66	"	10	38
	14	66	"	10	38
	15	66	"	10	38
	16	66	"	10	38
	17	66	"	10	38
	1	67	"	10	38
	2	67	"	10	38
	3	70	"	21	77
	5	70	"	21	77
	6	70	"	21	77
	7	70	"	21	77
	8	70	"	21	77
	9	70	"	21	77
	10	70	"	21	77
	11	70	"	21	77
	12	70	"	21	77
	13	70	"	21	77
	14	70	"	21	77
	15	70	"	21	77
	16	70	"	21	77
	17	70	"	21	77
	18	70	"	21	77
	19	70	"	21	77
	20	70	"	21	77
	21	70	"	21	77
	22	70	"	21	77
	1	6	Origina	13	38
	2	6	"	13	38
	3	6	"	13	38
	5	4	"	13	38
	4	4	"	13	38
	5	4	"	13	38
	6	4	"	13	38
	7	4	"	13	38
	8	4	"	13	38
	9	4	"	13	38
	10	4	"	13	38
	11	4	"	13	38
	12	4	"	13	38
	13	4	"	13	38
	14	4	"	13	38
	A	A	E. Palmer Lak	20	74
	A	B	"	20	74
	1	2	"	10	37
	2	2	"	10	37
	3	2	"	10	37
	4	2	"	10	37
	5	2	"	10	37
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	12	2	"	10	37
	13	2	"	10	37
	14	2	"	10	37
	15	2	"	10	37
	16	2	"	10	37
	17	2	"	10	37
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	22	2	"	10	37
	23	2	"	10	37
	24	2	"	10	37
	25	2	"	10	37
	26	2	"	10	37
	27	2	"	10	37
	28	2	"	10	37
	1	3	"	10	37
	2	3	"	10	37
	3	3	"	10	37
	4	3	"	10	37
	5	3	"	10	37
	6	3	"	10	37
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	9	3	"	10	37
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	14	3	"	10	37
	15	3	"	10	37
	16	3	"	10	37
	17	3	"	10	37
	18	3	"	10	37
	19	3	"	10	37
	20	3	"	10	37
	21	3	"	10	37
	22	3	"	10	37
	23	3	"	10	37
	24	3	"	10	37
	25	3	"	10	37
	26	3	"	10	37
	27	3	"	10	37
	28	3	"	10	37
	1	8	"	10	37
	2	8	"	10	37
	3	8	"	10	37
	4	8	"	10	37
	5	8	"	10	37
	6	8	"	10	37
	7	8	"	10	37
	1	9	"	12	44
	2	9	"	12	44
	3	9	"	12	44
	4	9	"	12	44
	5	9	"	12	44
	6	9	"	12	44
	1	10	"	10	38
	2	10	"	10	38
	3	10	"	10	38
	4	10	"	10	38
	5	10	"	10	38
	6	10	"	10	38
	7	10	"	10	38
	8	10	"	10	38
	9	10	"	10	38
	10	10	"	10	38
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	12	10	"	10	38
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	5	13	"	10	38
	6	13	"	10	38
	7	13	"	10	38
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	3	15	"	10	38
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	4	16	"	10	38
	5	16	"	10	38
	6	16	"	10	38
	7	16	"	10	38
	8	16	"	10	38
	1	18	"	10	38
	2	18	"	10	38
	3	18	"	10	38
	4	18	"	10	38
	5	18	"	10	38
	6	18	"	10	38

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	7	18	Amended Plat	$10	$0 36
	8	18	"	10	38
	9	18	"	10	38
	10	18	"	10	38
	11	18	"	10	38
	1	11	In se nw qr, 5, 11, 67	10	37
	2	11	"	10	37
	3	11	"	10	37
	1	12	"	10	37
	2	12	"	10	37
	1	17	"	10	37
	2	17	"	10	37
	1	19	"	10	37
	2	19	"	10	37
	3	19	"	10	37
	4	19	"	10	37
	7	19	"	10	37
	8	19	"	10	37
	9	19	"	10	37
	10	19	"	10	37
	11	19	"	10	37
	12	19	"	10	37
	13	19	"	10	37
	14	19	"	10	37
	15	19	"	10	37
	16	19	"	10	37
	17	19	"	10	37
	1	20	"	20	72
	2	20	"	20	72
	3	20	"	20	72
	4	20	"	20	72
	5	20	"	20	72
	6	20	"	20	72
	7	20	"	20	72
	8	20	"	20	72
	9	20	"	20	72
	10	20	"	20	72
	1	21	"	20	72
	2	21	"	20	72
	3	21	"	20	72
	4	21	"	20	72
	5	21	"	20	72
	6	21	"	20	72
	7	21	"	20	72
	8	21	"	20	72
	9	21	"	20	72
	10	21	"	20	72
	11	21	"	20	72
	12	21	"	20	72
	13	21	"	20	72
	14	21	"	20	72
	15	21	"	20	72
	1	22	"	20	72
	2	22	"	20	72
	3	22	"	20	72
	4	22	"	20	72
	5	22	"	20	72
	6	22	"	20	72
	7	22	"	20	72
	8	22	"	20	72
	9	22	"	20	72
	10	22	"	20	72
	11	22	"	20	72
	12	22	"	20	72
	13	22	"	20	72
	14	22	"	20	72
	15	22	"	20	72
	1	23	"	20	72
	2	23	"	20	72
	3	23	"	20	72
	4	23	"	20	72
	5	23	"	20	72
	6	23	"	20	72
	7	23	"	20	72
	8	23	"	20	72
	9	23	"	20	72
	1	24	"	20	72
	2	24	"	20	72
	3	24	"	20	72
	4	24	"	20	72
	5	24	"	20	72
	6	24	"	20	72
	7	24	"	20	72
	8	24	"	20	72
	9	24	"	20	72
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	2	25	"	20	72
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	8	25	"	20	72
	9	25	"	20	72
	10	25	"	20	72
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	13	25	"	20	72
	14	25	"	20	72
	15	25	"	20	72
	1	26	"	20	72
	2	26	"	20	72
	3	26	"	20	72
	4	26	"	20	72
	5	26	"	20	72
	6	26	"	20	72
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	8	26	"	20	72
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	12	26	"	20	72
	13	26	"	20	72
	14	26	"	20	72
	15	26	"	20	72
	1	27	"	20	72
	2	27	"	20	72
	3	27	"	20	72
	4	27	"	20	72
	5	27	"	20	72
	6	27	"	20	72
	7	27	"	20	72
	8	27	"	20	72
	9	27	"	20	72
	10	27	"	20	72
	11	27	"	20	72
	12	27	"	20	72
	13	27	"	20	72
	14	27	"	20	72
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	4	28	"	20	72
	5	28	"	20	72
	1	29	"	20	72
	2	29	"	20	72
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	9	29	"	20	72
	10	29	"	20	72
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	12	29	"	20	72
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	14	29	"	20	72
	15	29	"	20	72
	16	29	"	20	72
	17	29	"	20	72
	18	29	"	20	72
	19	29	"	20	72
	20	29	"	20	72
	1	30	"	20	72
	2	30	"	20	72
	3	30	"	20	72
	4	30	"	20	72
	5	30	"	20	72
	6	30	"	20	72
	7	30	"	20	72
	8	30	"	20	72
	9	30	"	20	72
	10	30	"	20	72
	11	30	"	20	72

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	12	30	Amended Plat	$20	$0 72
	13	30	"	20	72
	14	30	"	20	72
	15	30	"	20	72
	16	30	"	20	72
	17	30	"	20	72
	18	30	"	20	72
	19	30	"	20	72
	20	30	"	20	72
	21	30	"	20	72
	22	30	"	20	72
	23	30	"	20	72
	24	30	"	20	72
	25	30	"	20	72
	26	30	"	20	72
	27	30	"	20	72
	28	30	"	20	72
	1	31	"	20	72
	2	31	"	20	72
	3	31	"	20	72
	4	31	"	20	72
	5	31	"	20	72
	6	31	"	20	72
	7	31	"	20	72
	8	31	"	20	72
	9	31	"	20	72
	10	31	"	20	72
	11	31	"	20	72
	12	31	"	20	72
	13	31	"	20	72
	14	31	"	20	72
	15	31	"	20	72
	16	31	"	20	72
	17	31	"	20	72
	18	31	"	20	72
	19	31	"	20	72
	20	31	"	20	72
	21	31	"	20	72
	22	31	"	20	72
	23	31	"	20	72
	24	31	"	20	72
	25	31	"	20	72
	26	31	"	20	72
	27	31	"	20	72
	28	31	"	20	72
	1	32	"	20	72
	2	32	"	20	72
	3	32	"	20	72
	4	32	"	20	72
	5	32	"	20	72
	6	32	"	20	72
	7	32	"	20	72
	8	32	"	20	72
	1	33	"	20	72
	2	33	"	20	72
	3	33	"	20	72
	4	33	"	20	72
	5	33	"	20	72
	6	33	"	20	72
	7	33	"	20	72
	8	33	"	20	72
	9	33	"	20	72
	10	33	"	20	72
	11	33	"	20	72
	12	33	"	20	72
	13	33	"	20	72
	14	33	"	20	72
	15	33	"	20	72
	16	33	"	20	72
	17	33	"	20	72
	18	33	"	20	72
	19	33	"	20	72
	20	33	"	20	72
	21	33	"	20	72
	22	33	"	20	72
	23	33	"	20	72
	24	33	"	20	72
	25	33	"	20	72
	26	33	"	20	72
	27	33	"	20	72
	28	33	"	20	72
	1	34	"	20	72
	2	34	"	20	72
	3	34	"	20	72
	4	34	"	20	72
	5	34	"	20	72
	6	34	"	20	72
	7	34	"	20	72
	8	34	"	20	72
	9	34	"	20	72
	10	34	"	20	72
	11	34	"	20	72
	12	34	"	20	72
	13	34	"	20	72
	14	34	"	20	72
	15	34	"	20	72
	16	34	"	20	72
	17	34	"	20	72
	18	34	"	20	72
	19	34	"	20	72
	20	34	"	20	72
	21	34	"	20	72
	22	34	"	20	72
	23	34	"	20	72
	24	34	"	20	72
	25	34	"	20	72
	26	34	"	20	72
	27	34	"	20	72
	28	34	"	20	72
	1	35	"	20	72
	2	35	"	20	72
	3	35	"	20	72
	4	35	"	20	72
	5	35	"	20	72
	6	35	"	20	72
	7	35	"	20	72
	8	35	"	20	72
	9	35	"	20	72
	10	35	"	20	72
	11	35	"	20	72
	12	35	"	20	72
	13	35	"	20	72
	14	35	"	20	72
	15	35	"	20	72
	16	35	"	20	72
	17	35	"	20	72
	18	35	"	20	72
	19	35	"	20	72
	20	35	"	20	72
	21	35	"	20	72
	22	35	"	20	72
	23	35	"	20	72
	24	35	"	20	72
	25	35	"	20	72
	26	35	"	20	72
	28	35	"	20	72
	1	36	"	20	72
	2	36	"	20	72
	3	36	"	20	72
	4	36	"	20	72
	5	36	"	20	72
	6	36	"	20	72
	7	36	"	20	72
	8	36	"	20	72
	9	36	"	20	72
	10	36	"	20	72
	11	36	"	20	72
	12	36	"	20	72
	13	36	"	20	72
	14	36	"	20	72
	15	36	"	20	72
	16	36	"	20	72
	17	36	"	20	72
	18	36	"	20	72
	19	36	"	20	72
	20	36	"	20	72
	21	36	"	20	72
	22	36	"	20	72
	23	36	"	20	72
	24	36	"	20	72
	25	36	"	20	72
	26	36	"	20	72
	27	36	"	20	72
	28	36	"	20	72
	1	37	"	20	72
	2	37	"	20	72
	3	37	"	20	72

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	4	37	Amended Plat	$20	$0 72
	5	37	"	20	72
	6	37	"	20	72
	7	37	"	20	72
	8	37	"	20	72
	9	37	"	20	72
	10	37	"	20	72
	11	37	"	20	72
	12	37	"	20	72
	13	37	"	20	72
	14	37	"	20	72
	15	37	"	20	72
	16	37	"	20	72
	17	37	"	20	72
	18	37	"	20	72
	19	37	"	20	72
	20	37	"	20	72
	21	37	"	20	72
	22	37	"	20	72
	23	37	"	20	72
	24	37	"	20	72
	25	37	"	20	72
	26	37	"	20	72
	27	37	"	20	72
	28	37	"	20	72
	1	39	"	20	72
	2	39	"	20	72
	3	39	"	20	72
	4	39	"	20	72
	5	39	"	20	72
	6	39	"	20	72
	7	39	"	20	72
	8	39	"	20	72
	9	39	"	20	72
	10	39	"	20	72
	11	39	"	20	72
	12	39	"	20	72
	13	39	"	20	72
	14	39	"	20	72
	15	39	"	20	72
	16	39	"	20	72
	17	39	"	20	72
	18	39	"	20	72
	19	39	"	20	72
	20	39	"	20	72
	21	39	"	20	72
	22	39	"	20	72
	23	39	"	20	72
	24	39	"	20	72
	25	39	"	20	72
	26	39	"	20	72
	27	39	"	20	72
	28	39	"	20	72
	1	40	"	20	72
	2	40	"	20	72
	3	40	"	20	72
	4	40	"	20	72
	5	40	"	20	72
	6	40	"	20	72
	7	40	"	20	72
	8	40	"	20	72
	9	40	"	20	72
	10	40	"	20	72
	11	40	"	20	72
	12	40	"	20	72
	13	40	"	20	72
	14	40	"	20	72
	15	40	"	20	72
	16	40	"	20	72
	17	40	"	20	72
	18	40	"	20	72
	19	40	"	20	72
	20	40	"	20	72
	21	40	"	20	72
	22	40	"	20	72
	23	40	"	20	72
	24	40	"	20	72
	25	40	"	20	72
	26	40	"	20	72
	27	40	"	20	72
	28	40	"	20	72
	1	41	"	20	72
	2	41	"	20	72
	3	41	"	20	72
	4	41	"	20	72
	5	41	"	20	72
	6	41	"	20	72
	7	41	"	20	72
	8	41	"	20	72
	9	41	"	20	72
	10	41	"	20	72
	11	41	"	20	72
	12	41	"	20	72
	13	41	"	20	72
	14	41	"	20	72
	15	41	"	20	72
	16	41	"	20	72
	17	41	"	20	72
	18	41	"	20	72
	19	41	"	20	72
	20	41	"	20	72
	21	41	"	20	72
	22	41	"	20	72
	23	41	"	20	72
	24	41	"	20	72
	25	41	"	20	72
	26	41	"	20	72
	27	41	"	20	72
	28	41	"	20	72
	1	42	"	20	72
	2	42	"	20	72
	3	42	"	20	72
	4	42	"	20	72
	5	42	"	20	72
	6	42	"	20	72
	7	42	"	20	72
	8	42	"	20	72
	9	42	"	20	72
	10	42	"	20	72
	11	42	"	20	72
	12	42	"	20	72
	13	42	"	20	72
	14	42	"	20	72
	15	42	"	20	72
	16	42	"	20	72
	17	42	"	20	72
	18	42	"	20	72
	19	42	"	20	72
	20	42	"	20	72
	21	42	"	20	72
	22	42	"	20	72
	23	42	"	20	72
	24	42	"	20	72
	25	42	"	20	72
	26	42	"	20	72
	27	42	"	20	72
	28	42	"	20	72
	1	43	"	20	72
	2	43	"	20	72
	3	43	"	20	72
	4	43	"	20	72
	5	43	"	20	72
	6	43	"	20	72
	7	43	"	20	72
	8	43	"	20	72
	9	43	"	20	72
	10	43	"	20	72
	11	43	"	20	72
	12	43	"	20	72
	13	43	"	20	72
	14	43	"	20	72
	15	43	"	20	72
	16	43	"	20	72
	17	43	"	20	72
	18	43	"	20	72
	19	43	"	20	72
	20	43	"	20	72
	21	43	"	20	72
	22	43	"	20	72
	23	43	"	20	72
	24	43	"	20	72
	25	43	"	20	72
	26	43	"	20	72
	27	43	"	20	72
	28	43	"	20	72
	1	44	"	20	72
	2	44	"	20	72

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	3	44	Amended Plat	$20	$0 72
	4	44	"	20	72
	5	44	"	20	72
	6	44	"	20	72
	7	44	"	20	72
	8	44	"	20	72
	9	44	"	20	72
	10	44	"	20	72
	11	44	"	20	72
	12	44	"	20	72
	13	44	"	20	72
	14	44	"	20	72
	15	44	"	20	72
	16	44	"	20	72
	1	45	"	20	72
	2	45	"	20	72
	3	45	"	20	72
	4	45	"	20	72
	5	45	"	20	72
	6	45	"	20	72
	7	45	"	20	72
	8	45	"	20	72
	9	45	"	20	72
	10	45	"	20	72
	11	45	"	20	72
	12	45	"	20	72
	13	45	"	20	72
	14	45	"	20	72
	15	45	"	20	72
	16	45	"	20	72
	17	45	"	20	72
	18	45	"	20	72
	19	45	"	20	72
	20	45	"	20	72
	21	45	"	20	72
	22	45	"	20	72
	23	45	"	20	72
	24	45	"	20	72
	25	45	"	20	72
	26	45	"	20	72
	27	45	"	20	72
	28	45	"	20	72
	1	46	"	20	72
	2	46	"	20	72
	3	46	"	20	72
	4	46	"	20	72
	5	46	"	20	72
	6	46	"	20	72
	7	46	"	20	72
	8	46	"	20	72
	9	46	"	20	72
	10	46	"	20	72
	11	46	"	20	72
	12	46	"	20	72
	13	46	"	20	72
	14	46	"	20	72
	15	46	"	20	72
	16	46	"	20	72
	17	46	"	20	72
	18	46	"	20	72
	19	46	"	20	72
	20	46	"	20	72
	21	46	"	20	72
	22	46	"	20	72
	23	46	"	20	72
	24	46	"	20	72
	25	46	"	20	72
	26	46	"	20	72
	27	46	"	20	72
	28	46	"	20	72
	1	47	"	20	72
	2	47	"	20	72
	3	47	"	20	72
	4	47	"	20	72
	5	47	"	20	72
	6	47	"	20	72
	7	47	"	20	72
	8	47	"	20	72
	9	47	"	20	72
	10	47	"	20	72
	11	47	"	20	72
	12	47	"	20	72
	13	47	"	20	72
	14	47	"	20	72
	15	47	"	20	72
	16	47	"	20	72
	17	47	"	20	72
	18	47	"	20	72
	19	47	"	20	72
	20	47	"	20	72
	21	47	"	20	72
	22	47	"	20	72
	23	47	"	20	72
	24	47	"	20	72
	25	47	"	20	72
	26	47	"	20	72
	27	47	"	20	72
	28	47	"	20	72
	1	48	"	20	72
	2	48	"	20	72
	3	48	"	20	72
	4	48	"	20	72
	5	48	"	20	72
	6	48	"	20	72
	7	48	"	20	72
	8	48	"	20	72
	9	48	"	20	72
	10	48	"	20	72
	11	48	"	20	72
	12	48	"	20	72
	13	48	"	20	72
	14	48	"	20	72
	15	48	"	20	72
	16	48	"	20	72
	17	48	"	20	72
	18	48	"	20	72
	19	48	"	20	72
	20	48	"	20	72
	21	48	"	20	72
	22	48	"	20	72
	23	48	"	20	72
	24	48	"	20	72
	25	48	"	20	72
	26	48	"	20	72
	27	48	"	20	72
	28	48	"	20	72
	1	49	"	20	72
	2	49	"	20	72
	3	49	"	20	72
	4	49	"	20	72
	5	49	"	20	72
	6	49	"	20	72
	1	50	"	20	72
	2	50	"	20	72
	3	50	"	20	72
	4	50	"	20	72
	5	50	"	20	72
	6	50	"	20	72
	1	51	"	20	72
	2	51	"	20	72
	3	51	"	20	72
	4	51	"	20	72
	5	51	"	20	72
	6	51	"	20	72
	7	51	"	20	72
	8	51	"	20	72
	9	51	"	20	72
	10	51	"	20	72
	11	51	"	20	72
	12	51	"	20	72
	13	51	"	20	72
	14	51	"	20	72
	15	51	"	20	72
	16	51	"	20	72
	17	51	"	20	72
	18	51	"	20	72
	19	51	"	20	72
	20	51	"	20	72
	21	51	"	20	72
	22	51	"	20	72
	23	51	"	20	72
	24	51	"	20	72
	25	51	"	20	72
	26	51	"	20	72
	27	51	"	20	72
	28	51	"	20	72
	1	52	"	20	72

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	2	52	Amended Plat	$20	$0 72
	3	52	"	20	72
	4	52	"	20	72
	5	52	"	20	72
	6	52	"	20	72
	7	52	"	20	72
	8	52	"	20	72
	1	52	"	20	72
	10	52	"	20	72
	11	52	"	20	72
	12	52	"	20	72
	13	52	"	20	72
	14	52	"	20	72
	15	52	"	20	72
	16	52	"	20	72
	17	52	"	20	72
	18	52	"	20	72
	19	52	"	20	72
	20	52	"	20	72
	21	52	"	20	72
	22	52	"	20	72
	23	52	"	20	72
	24	52	"	20	72
	25	52	"	20	72
	26	52	"	20	72
	27	52	"	20	72
	28	52	"	20	72
	1	53	"	20	72
	2	53	"	20	72
	3	53	"	20	72
	4	53	"	20	72
	5	53	"	20	72
	6	53	"	20	72
	7	53	"	20	72
	8	53	"	20	72
	9	53	"	20	72
	10	53	"	20	72
	11	53	"	20	72
	12	53	"	20	72
	13	53	"	20	72
	14	53	"	20	72
	15	53	"	20	72
	16	53	"	20	72
	1	54	"	20	72
	2	54	"	20	72
	3	54	"	20	72
	4	54	"	20	72
	5	54	"	20	72
	6	54	"	20	72
	7	54	"	20	72
	8	54	"	20	72
	9	54	"	20	72
	10	54	"	20	72
	11	54	"	20	72
	12	54	"	20	72
	13	54	"	20	72
	14	54	"	20	72
	15	54	"	20	72
	16	54	"	20	72
	17	54	"	20	72
	18	54	"	20	72
	19	54	"	20	72
	20	54	"	20	72
	21	54	"	20	72
	22	54	"	20	72
	23	54	"	20	72
	24	54	"	20	72
	25	54	"	20	72
	26	54	"	20	72
	27	54	"	20	72
	28	54	"	20	72
	1	55	"	20	72
	2	55	"	20	72
	3	55	"	20	72
	4	55	"	20	72
	5	55	"	20	72
	6	55	"	20	72
	1	[illegible]	L. P. Lake, Amended Plat	10	37
	2	[illegible]	"	10	37
	3	[illegible]	"	10	37
	4	[illegible]	"	10	37
	5	[illegible]	"	10	37
	6	[illegible]	"	10	37
	7	[illegible]	"	10	37
	8	[illegible]	"	10	37
	9	[illegible]	"	10	37
	10	[illegible]	"	10	37
	11	[illegible]	"	10	37
	12	[illegible]	"	10	37
	13	[illegible]	"	10	37
	14	[illegible]	"	10	37
	15	[illegible]	"	10	37
	16	[illegible]	"	10	37
	17	[illegible]	"	10	37
	18	[illegible]	"	10	37
	19	[illegible]	"	10	37
	20	[illegible]	"	10	37
	21	[illegible]	"	10	37
	22	[illegible]	"	10	37
	23	[illegible]	"	10	37
	24	[illegible]	"	10	37
	25	[illegible]	"	10	37
	26	[illegible]	"	10	37
	27	[illegible]	"	10	37
	28	[illegible]	"	10	37
	29	[illegible]	"	10	37
	30	[illegible]	"	10	37
	31	[illegible]	"	10	37
	32	[illegible]	"	10	37
	33	[illegible]	"	10	37
	34	[illegible]	"	10	37
	35	[illegible]	"	10	37
	36	[illegible]	"	10	37

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	19	3	L. P. Lake, Amended Plat	$10	$0 37
	20	3	"	10	37
	21	3	"	10	37
	22	3	"	10	37
	23	3	"	10	37
	24	3	"	10	37
	25	3	"	10	37
	26	3	"	10	37
	27	3	"	10	37
	28	3	"	10	37
	29	3	"	10	37
	30	3	"	10	37
	31	3	"	10	37
	32	3	"	10	37
	33	3	"	10	37
	34	3	"	10	37
	35	3	"	10	37
	36	3	"	10	37
	1	4	"	10	37
	2	4	"	10	37
	3	4	"	10	37
	4	4	"	10	37
	5	4	"	10	37
	6	4	"	10	37
	7	4	"	10	37
	8	4	"	10	37
	9	4	"	10	37
	10	4	"	10	37
	1	5	"	10	37
	2	5	"	10	37
	3	5	"	10	37
	4	5	"	10	37
	5	5	"	10	37
	6	5	"	10	37
	7	5	"	10	37
	8	5	"	10	37
	9	5	"	10	37
	10	5	"	10	37
	11	5	"	10	37
	12	5	"	10	37
	13	5	"	10	37
	14	5	"	10	37
	15	5	"	10	37
	16	5	"	10	37
	17	5	"	10	37
	18	5	"	10	37
	19	5	"	10	37
	20	5	"	10	37
	21	5	"	10	37
	22	5	"	10	37
	23	5	"	10	37
	24	5	"	10	37
	25	5	"	10	37
	26	5	"	10	37
	27	5	"	10	37
	28	5	"	10	37
	29	5	"	10	37
	30	5	"	10	37
	31	5	"	10	37
	32	5	"	10	37
	33	5	"	10	37
	34	5	"	10	37
	35	5	"	10	37
	36	5	"	10	37
	1	6	"	10	37
	2	6	"	10	37
	3	6	"	10	37
	4	6	"	10	37
	5	6	"	10	37
	6	6	"	10	37
	7	6	"	10	37
	8	6	"	10	37
	9	6	"	10	37
	10	6	"	10	37
	11	6	"	10	37
	12	6	"	10	37
	13	6	"	10	37
	14	6	"	10	37
	15	6	"	10	37
	16	6	"	10	37
	17	6	"	10	37
	18	6	"	10	37
	19	6	"	10	37
	20	6	"	10	37
	21	6	"	10	37
	22	6	"	10	37
	23	6	"	10	37
	24	6	"	10	37
	25	6	"	10	37
	26	6	"	10	37
	27	6	"	10	37
	28	6	"	10	37
	29	6	"	10	37
	30	6	"	10	37
	31	6	"	10	37
	32	6	"	10	37
	33	6	"	10	37
	34	6	"	10	37
	35	6	"	10	37
	36	6	"	10	37
	1	7	"	10	37
	2	7	"	10	37
	3	7	"	10	37
	4	7	"	10	37
	5	7	"	10	37
	6	7	"	10	37
	7	7	"	10	37
	8	7	"	10	37
	9	7	"	10	37
	10	7	"	10	37
	11	7	"	10	37
	12	7	"	10	37
	13	7	"	10	37
	14	7	"	10	37
	15	7	"	10	37
	16	7	"	10	37
	17	7	"	10	37
	18	7	"	10	37
	19	7	"	10	37
	20	7	"	10	37
	21	7	"	10	37
	22	7	"	10	37
	23	7	"	10	37
	24	7	"	10	37
	25	7	"	10	37
	26	7	"	10	37
	27	7	"	10	37
	28	7	"	10	37
	29	7	"	10	37
	30	7	"	10	37
	31	7	"	10	37
	32	7	"	10	37
	33	7	"	10	37
	34	7	"	10	37
	35	7	"	10	37
	36	7	"	10	37
	1	8	"	10	37
	2	8	"	10	37
	3	8	"	10	37
	4	8	"	10	37
	5	8	"	10	37

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Palmer Lake Town Co..	6	8	S. P. Lake, 2d filing	$10	$0 37
	7	8	"	10	37
	8	8	"	10	37
	9	8	"	10	37
	10	8	"	10	37
	11	8	"	10	37
	12	8	"	10	37
	13	8	"	10	37
	14	8	"	10	37
	15	8	"	10	37
	16	8	"	10	37
	17	8	"	10	37
	18	8	"	10	37
	19	8	"	10	37
	20	8	"	10	37
	21	8	"	10	37
	22	8	"	10	37
	23	8	"	10	37
	24	8	"	10	37
	25	8	"	10	37
	26	8	"	10	37
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	3	10	"	10	37
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	22	13	"	4	15
	23	13	"	4	15
	24	13	"	4	15
	25	13	"	4	15
	26	13	"	4	15
	27	13	"	4	15
	28	13	"	4	15
	29	13	"	4	15

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Palmer Lake Town Co.	30	13	S. P. Lake, 2d filing	$4	$0 15
	31	13	"	4	15
	32	13	"	4	15
	33	13	"	4	15
	34	13	"	4	15
	35	13	"	4	15
	36	13	"	4	15
	1	14	"	4	15
	2	14	"	4	15
	3	14	"	4	15
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	8	14	"	4	15
	9	14	"	4	15
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	11	14	"	4	15
	12	14	"	4	15
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	14	14	"	4	15
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	16	14	"	4	15
	17	14	"	4	15
	18	14	"	4	15
	19	14	"	4	15
	20	14	"	4	15
	21	14	"	4	15
	22	14	"	4	15
	23	14	"	4	15
	24	14	"	4	15
	25	14	"	4	15
	26	14	"	4	15
	27	14	"	4	15
	28	14	"	4	15
	29	14	"	4	15
	30	14	"	4	15
	31	14	"	4	15
	32	14	"	4	15
	33	14	"	4	15
	34	14	"	4	15
	35	14	"	4	15
	36	14	"	4	15
	1	1	N. Palmer Lake	2 75	10
	2	1	"	2 75	10
	3	1	"	2 75	10
	4	1	"	2 75	10
	5	1	"	2 75	10
	6	1	"	2 75	10
	1	2	"	2 75	10
	2	2	"	2 75	10
	3	2	"	2 75	10
	4	2	"	2 75	10
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	1	3	"	2 75	10
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	5	3	"	2 75	10
	6	3	"	2 75	10
	7	3	"	2 75	10
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	13	3	"	2 75	10
	14	3	"	2 75	10
	15	3	"	2 75	10
	16	3	"	2 75	10
	17	3	"	2 75	10
	18	3	"	2 75	10
	19	3	"	2 75	10
	20	3	"	2 75	10
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	5	8	"	2 75	10
	6	8	"	2 75	10
	7	8	"	2 75	10
	8	8	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Palmer Lake Town Co..	9	8	N. Palmer Lake	$2 75	$0 10
	10	8	"	2 75	10
	11	8	"	2 75	10
	12	8	"	2 75	10
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	14	8	"	2 75	10
	15	8	"	2 75	10
	16	8	"	2 75	10
	17	8	"	2 75	10
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	9	14	"	2 75	10
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	16	15	"	2 75	10
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	18	15	"	2 75	10
	19	15	"	2 75	10
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	7	17	"	2 75	10
	8	17	"	2 75	10
	9	17	"	2 75	10
	10	17	"	2 75	10
	11	17	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	12	17	Palmer Lake	$82 75	$30 10
	13	17	"	2 75	10
	14	17	"	2 75	10
	15	17	"	2 75	10
	16	17	"	2 75	10
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	19	24	"	2 75	10
	20	24	"	2 75	10
	1	25	"	2 75	10
	2	25	"	2 75	10
	3	25	"	2 75	10
	4	25	"	2 75	10
	5	25	"	2 75	10
	6	25	"	2 75	10
	7	25	"	2 75	10
	8	25	"	2 75	10
	9	25	"	2 75	10
	10	25	"	2 75	10
	11	25	"	2 75	10
	12	25	"	2 75	10
	13	25	"	2 75	10
	14	25	"	2 75	10
	15	25	"	2 75	10
	16	25	"	2 75	10
	17	25	"	2 75	10
	18	25	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	19	25	Palmer Lake	$82 75	$30 10
	20	25	"	2 75	10
	1	26	"	2 75	10
	2	26	"	2 75	10
	3	26	"	2 75	10
	4	26	"	2 75	10
	5	26	"	2 75	10
	6	26	"	2 75	10
	7	26	"	2 75	10
	8	26	"	2 75	10
	9	26	"	2 75	10
	10	26	"	2 75	10
	11	26	"	2 75	10
	12	26	"	2 75	10
	1	27	"	2 75	10
	2	27	"	2 75	10
	3	27	"	2 75	10
	4	27	"	2 75	10
	5	27	"	2 75	10
	6	27	"	2 75	10
	7	27	"	2 75	10
	8	27	"	2 75	10
	9	27	"	2 75	10
	10	27	"	2 75	10
	11	27	"	2 75	10
	12	27	"	2 75	10
	13	27	"	2 75	10
	14	27	"	2 75	10
	15	27	"	2 75	10
	16	27	"	2 75	10
	17	27	"	2 75	10
	18	27	"	2 75	10
	19	27	"	2 75	10
	20	27	"	2 75	10
	1	28	"	2 75	10
	2	28	"	2 75	10
	3	28	"	2 75	10
	4	28	"	2 75	10
	5	28	"	2 75	10
	6	28	"	2 75	10
	7	28	"	2 75	10
	8	28	"	2 75	10
	9	28	"	2 75	10
	10	28	"	2 75	10
	11	28	"	2 75	10
	12	28	"	2 75	10
	13	28	"	2 75	10
	14	28	"	2 75	10
	15	28	"	2 75	10
	16	28	"	2 75	10
	17	28	"	2 75	10
	18	28	"	2 75	10
	19	28	"	2 75	10
	20	28	"	2 75	10
	1	29	"	2 75	10
	2	29	"	2 75	10
	3	29	"	2 75	10
	4	29	"	2 75	10
	5	29	"	2 75	10
	6	29	"	2 75	10
	7	29	"	2 75	10
	8	29	"	2 75	10
	9	29	"	2 75	10
	10	29	"	2 75	10
	11	29	"	2 75	10
	12	29	"	2 75	10
	13	29	"	2 75	10
	14	29	"	2 75	10
	15	29	"	2 75	10
	16	29	"	2 75	10
	17	29	"	2 75	10
	18	29	"	2 75	10
	19	29	"	2 75	10
	20	29	"	2 75	10
	1	30	"	2 75	10
	2	30	"	2 75	10
	3	30	"	2 75	10
	4	30	"	2 75	10
	5	30	"	2 75	10
	6	30	"	2 75	10
	7	30	"	2 75	10
	8	30	"	2 75	10
	9	30	"	2 75	10
	10	30	"	2 75	10
	11	30	"	2 75	10
	12	30	"	2 75	10
	13	30	"	2 75	10
	14	30	"	2 75	10
	15	30	"	2 75	10
	16	30	"	2 75	10
	17	30	"	2 75	10
	18	30	"	2 75	10
	19	30	"	2 75	10
	20	30	"	2 75	10
	1	31	"	2 75	10
	2	31	"	2 75	10
	3	31	"	2 75	10
	4	31	"	2 75	10
	5	31	"	2 75	10
	6	31	"	2 75	10
	7	31	"	2 75	10
	8	31	"	2 75	10
	9	31	"	2 75	10
	10	31	"	2 75	10
	11	31	"	2 75	10
	12	31	"	2 75	10
	13	31	"	2 75	10
	14	31	"	2 75	10
	15	31	"	2 75	10
	16	31	"	2 75	10
	17	31	"	2 75	10
	18	31	"	2 75	10
	19	31	"	2 75	10
	20	31	"	2 75	10
	1	32	"	2 75	10
	2	32	"	2 75	10
	3	32	"	2 75	10
	4	32	"	2 75	10
	5	32	"	2 75	10
	6	32	"	2 75	10
	7	32	"	2 75	10
	8	32	"	2 75	10
	9	32	"	2 75	10
	10	32	"	2 75	10
	11	32	"	2 75	10
	12	32	"	2 75	10
	13	32	"	2 75	10
	14	32	"	2 75	10
	15	32	"	2 75	10
	16	32	"	2 75	10
	17	32	"	2 75	10
	18	32	"	2 75	10
	19	32	"	2 75	10
	20	32	"	2 75	10
	1	33	"	2 75	10
	2	33	"	2 75	10
	3	33	"	2 75	10
	4	33	"	2 75	10
	5	33	"	2 75	10
	6	33	"	2 75	10
	7	33	"	2 75	10
	8	33	"	2 75	10
	9	33	"	2 75	10
	10	33	"	2 75	10
	11	33	"	2 75	10
	12	33	"	2 75	10
	13	33	"	2 75	10
	14	33	"	2 75	10
	15	33	"	2 75	10
	16	33	"	2 75	10
	17	33	"	2 75	10
	18	33	"	2 75	10
	19	33	"	2 75	10
	20	33	"	2 75	10
	1	34	"	2 75	10
	2	34	"	2 75	10
	3	34	"	2 75	10
	4	34	"	2 75	10
	5	34	"	2 75	10
	6	34	"	2 75	10
	7	34	"	2 75	10
	8	34	"	2 75	10
	9	34	"	2 75	10
	10	34	"	2 75	10
	11	34	"	2 75	10
	12	34	"	2 75	10
	13	34	"	2 75	10
	14	34	"	2 75	10
	15	34	"	2 75	10
	16	34	"	2 75	10
	17	34	"	2 75	10
	18	34	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	15	34	Palmer Lake	$82 75	$30 10
	16	34	"	2 75	10
	17	34	"	2 75	10
	18	34	"	2 75	10
	19	34	"	2 75	10
	20	34	"	2 75	10
	1	35	"	2 75	10
	2	35	"	2 75	10
	3	35	"	2 75	10
	4	35	"	2 75	10
	5	35	"	2 75	10
	6	35	"	2 75	10
	7	35	"	2 75	10
	8	35	"	2 75	10
	9	35	"	2 75	10
	10	35	"	2 75	10
	11	35	"	2 75	10
	12	35	"	2 75	10
	13	35	"	2 75	10
	14	35	"	2 75	10
	15	35	"	2 75	10
	16	35	"	2 75	10
	17	35	"	2 75	10
	18	35	"	2 75	10
	19	35	"	2 75	10
	20	35	"	2 75	10
	1	36	"	2 75	10
	2	36	"	2 75	10
	3	36	"	2 75	10
	4	36	"	2 75	10
	5	36	"	2 75	10
	6	36	"	2 75	10
	7	36	"	2 75	10
	8	36	"	2 75	10
	9	36	"	2 75	10
	10	36	"	2 75	10
	11	36	"	2 75	10
	12	36	"	2 75	10
	13	36	"	2 75	10
	14	36	"	2 75	10
	15	36	"	2 75	10
	16	36	"	2 75	10
	17	36	"	2 75	10
	18	36	"	2 75	10
	19	36	"	2 75	10
	20	36	"	2 75	10
	1	37	"	2 75	10
	2	37	"	2 75	10
	3	37	"	2 75	10
	4	37	"	2 75	10
	5	37	"	2 75	10
	6	37	"	2 75	10
	7	37	"	2 75	10
	8	37	"	2 75	10
	9	37	"	2 75	10
	10	37	"	2 75	10
	11	37	"	2 75	10
	12	37	"	2 75	10
	13	37	"	2 75	10
	14	37	"	2 75	10
	15	37	"	2 75	10
	16	37	"	2 75	10
	17	37	"	2 75	10
	18	37	"	2 75	10
	19	37	"	2 75	10
	20	37	"	2 75	10
	1	38	"	2 75	10
	2	38	"	2 75	10
	3	38	"	2 75	10
	4	38	"	2 75	10
	5	38	"	2 75	10
	6	38	"	2 75	10
	7	38	"	2 75	10
	8	38	"	2 75	10
	9	38	"	2 75	10
	10	38	"	2 75	10
	11	38	"	2 75	10
	12	38	"	2 75	10
	13	38	"	2 75	10
	14	38	"	2 75	10
	15	38	"	2 75	10
	16	38	"	2 75	10
	17	38	"	2 75	10
	18	38	"	2 75	10
	19	38	"	2 75	10
	20	38	"	2 75	10
	1	39	"	2 75	10
	2	39	"	2 75	10
	3	39	"	2 75	10
	4	39	"	2 75	10
	5	39	"	2 75	10
	6	39	"	2 75	10
	7	39	"	2 75	10
	8	39	"	2 75	10
	9	39	"	2 75	10
	10	39	"	2 75	10
	11	39	"	2 75	10
	12	39	"	2 75	10
	13	39	"	2 75	10
	14	39	"	2 75	10
	15	39	"	2 75	10
	16	39	"	2 75	10
	17	39	"	2 75	10
	18	39	"	2 75	10
	19	39	"	2 75	10
	20	39	"	2 75	10
	1	40	"	2 75	10
	2	40	"	2 75	10
	3	40	"	2 75	10
	4	40	"	2 75	10
	5	40	"	2 75	10
	6	40	"	2 75	10
	7	40	"	2 75	10
	8	40	"	2 75	10
	9	40	"	2 75	10
	10	40	"	2 75	10
	11	40	"	2 75	10
	12	40	"	2 75	10
	13	40	"	2 75	10
	14	40	"	2 75	10
	15	40	"	2 75	10
	16	40	"	2 75	10
	17	40	"	2 75	10
	18	40	"	2 75	10
	19	40	"	2 75	10
	20	40	"	2 75	10
	1	41	"	2 75	10
	2	41	"	2 75	10
	3	41	"	2 75	10
	4	41	"	2 75	10
	5	41	"	2 75	10
	6	41	"	2 75	10
	7	41	"	2 75	10
	8	41	"	2 75	10
	9	41	"	2 75	10
	10	41	"	2 75	10
	11	41	"	2 75	10
	12	41	"	2 75	10
	13	41	"	2 75	10
	14	41	"	2 75	10
	15	41	"	2 75	10
	16	41	"	2 75	10
	17	41	"	2 75	10
	18	41	"	2 75	10
	19	41	"	2 75	10
	20	41	"	2 75	10
	1	42	"	2 75	10
	2	42	"	2 75	10
	3	42	"	2 75	10
	4	42	"	2 75	10
	5	42	"	2 75	10
	6	42	"	2 75	10
	7	42	"	2 75	10
	8	42	"	2 75	10
	9	42	"	2 75	10
	10	42	"	2 75	10
	11	42	"	2 75	10
	12	42	"	2 75	10
	13	42	"	2 75	10
	14	42	"	2 75	10
	15	42	"	2 75	10
	16	42	"	2 75	10
	17	42	"	2 75	10
	18	42	"	2 75	10
	19	42	"	2 75	10
	20	42	"	2 75	10
	1	43	"	2 75	10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Palmer Lake Town Co.	2	63	Palmer Lake	$2 75	30 10
	3	63	"	2 75	30 10
	4	63	"	2 75	30 10
	5	63	"	2 75	30 10
	6	63	"	2 75	30 10
	7	63	"	2 75	30 10
	8	63	"	2 75	30 10
	9	63	"	2 75	30 10
	10	63	"	2 75	30 10
	11	63	"	2 75	30 10
	12	63	"	2 75	30 10
	13	63	"	2 75	30 10
	14	63	"	2 75	30 10
	15	63	"	2 75	30 10
	16	63	"	2 75	30 10
	17	63	"	2 75	30 10
	1	46	"	2 75	30 10
	2	46	"	2 75	30 10
	3	46	"	2 75	30 10
	4	46	"	2 75	30 10
	5	46	"	2 75	30 10
	6	46	"	2 75	30 10
	1	45	"	2 75	30 10
	2	45	"	2 75	30 10
	3	45	"	2 75	30 10
	4	45	"	2 75	30 10
	5	45	"	2 75	30 10
	6	45	"	2 75	30 10
	7	45	"	2 75	30 10
	8	45	"	2 75	30 10
	9	45	"	2 75	30 10
	10	45	"	2 75	30 10
	11	45	"	2 75	30 10
	12	45	"	2 75	30 10
	13	45	"	2 75	30 10
	14	45	"	2 75	30 10
	15	45	"	2 75	30 10
	16	45	"	2 75	30 10
	17	45	"	2 75	30 10
	18	45	"	2 75	30 10
	19	45	"	2 75	30 10
	20	45	"	2 75	30 10
	1	46	"	2 75	30 10
	2	46	"	2 75	30 10
	3	46	"	2 75	30 10
	4	46	"	2 75	30 10
	5	46	"	2 75	30 10
	6	46	"	2 75	30 10
	7	46	"	2 75	30 10
	8	46	"	2 75	30 10
	9	46	"	2 75	30 10
	10	46	"	2 75	30 10
	11	46	"	2 75	30 10
	12	46	"	2 75	30 10
	13	46	"	2 75	30 10
	14	46	"	2 75	30 10
	15	46	"	2 75	30 10
	16	46	"	2 75	30 10
	17	46	"	2 75	30 10
	18	46	"	2 75	30 10
	19	46	"	2 75	30 10
	20	46	"	2 75	30 10
	1	47	"	2 75	30 10
	2	47	"	2 75	30 10
	3	47	"	2 75	30 10
	4	47	"	2 75	30 10
	5	47	"	2 75	30 10
	6	47	"	2 75	30 10
	7	47	"	2 75	30 10
	8	47	"	2 75	30 10
	9	47	"	2 75	30 10
	10	47	"	2 75	30 10
	11	47	"	2 75	30 10
	12	47	"	2 75	30 10
	13	47	"	2 75	30 10
	14	47	"	2 75	30 10
	15	47	"	2 75	30 10
	16	47	"	2 75	30 10
	17	47	"	2 75	30 10
	18	47	"	2 75	30 10
	19	47	"	2 75	30 10
	20	47	"	2 75	30 10
	1	48	"	2 75	30 10
	2	48	"	2 75	30 10
	3	48	"	2 75	30 10
	4	48	"	2 75	30 10
	5	48	"	2 75	30 10
	6	48	"	2 75	30 10
	7	48	"	2 75	30 10
	8	48	"	2 75	30 10
	9	48	"	2 75	30 10
	10	48	"	2 75	30 10
	11	48	"	2 75	30 10
	12	48	"	2 75	30 10
	13	48	"	2 75	30 10
	14	48	"	2 75	30 10
	15	48	"	2 75	30 10
	16	48	"	2 75	30 10
	17	48	"	2 75	30 10
	18	48	"	2 75	30 10
	19	48	"	2 75	30 10
	20	48	"	2 75	30 10
	1	49	"	2 75	30 10
	2	49	"	2 75	30 10
	3	49	"	2 75	30 10
	4	49	"	2 75	30 10
	5	49	"	2 75	30 10
	6	49	"	2 75	30 10
	7	49	"	2 75	30 10
	8	49	"	2 75	30 10
	9	49	"	2 75	30 10
	10	49	"	2 75	30 10
	11	49	"	2 75	30 10
	12	49	"	2 75	30 10
	13	49	"	2 75	30 10
	14	49	"	2 75	30 10
	15	49	"	2 75	30 10
	16	49	"	2 75	30 10
	17	49	"	2 75	30 10
	18	49	"	2 75	30 10
	19	49	"	2 75	30 10
	20	49	"	2 75	30 10
	1	50	"	2 75	30 10
	2	50	"	2 75	30 10
	3	50	"	2 75	30 10
	4	50	"	2 75	30 10
	5	50	"	2 75	30 10
	6	50	"	2 75	30 10
	7	50	"	2 75	30 10
	8	50	"	2 75	30 10
	9	50	"	2 75	30 10
	10	50	"	2 75	30 10
	11	50	"	2 75	30 10
	12	50	"	2 75	30 10
	13	50	"	2 75	30 10
	14	50	"	2 75	30 10
	15	50	"	2 75	30 10
	16	50	"	2 75	30 10
	17	50	"	2 75	30 10
	18	50	"	2 75	30 10
	19	50	"	2 75	30 10
	20	50	"	2 75	30 10
	1	51	"	2 75	30 10
	2	51	"	2 75	30 10
	3	51	"	2 75	30 10
	4	51	"	2 75	30 10
	5	51	"	2 75	30 10
	6	51	"	2 75	30 10
	7	51	"	2 75	30 10
	8	51	"	2 75	30 10
	9	51	"	2 75	30 10
	10	51	"	2 75	30 10
	11	51	"	2 75	30 10
	12	51	"	2 75	30 10
	13	51	"	2 75	30 10
	14	51	"	2 75	30 10
	15	51	"	2 75	30 10
	16	51	"	2 75	30 10
	17	51	"	2 75	30 10
	18	51	"	2 75	30 10
	19	51	"	2 75	30 10
	20	51	"	2 75	30 10
	1	52	"	2 75	30 10
	2	52	"	2 75	30 10
	3	52	"	2 75	30 10
	4	52	"	2 75	30 10
	5	52	"	2 75	30 10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Palmer Lake Town Co.	6	52	Palmer Lake	$2 75	30 10
	7	52	"	2 75	30 10
	8	52	"	2 75	30 10
	9	52	"	2 75	30 10
	10	52	"	2 75	30 10
	11	52	"	2 75	30 10
	12	52	"	2 75	30 10
	13	52	"	2 75	30 10
	14	52	"	2 75	30 10
	15	52	"	2 75	30 10
	16	52	"	2 75	30 10
	17	52	"	2 75	30 10
	18	52	"	2 75	30 10
	19	52	"	2 75	30 10
	20	52	"	2 75	30 10
	1	53	"	2 75	30 10
	2	53	"	2 75	30 10
	3	53	"	2 75	30 10
	4	53	"	2 75	30 10
	5	53	"	2 75	30 10
	6	53	"	2 75	30 10
	7	53	"	2 75	30 10
	8	53	"	2 75	30 10
	9	53	"	2 75	30 10
	10	53	"	2 75	30 10
	11	53	"	2 75	30 10
	12	53	"	2 75	30 10
	13	53	"	2 75	30 10
	14	53	"	2 75	30 10
	15	53	"	2 75	30 10
	16	53	"	2 75	30 10
	17	53	"	2 75	30 10
	18	53	"	2 75	30 10
	19	53	"	2 75	30 10
	20	53	"	2 75	30 10
	7 to 12	54	"	2 75	30 10
	1	55	"	2 75	30 10
	2	55	"	2 75	30 10
	3	55	"	2 75	30 10
	4	55	"	2 75	30 10
	5	55	"	2 75	30 10
	6	55	"	2 75	30 10
	7	55	"	2 75	30 10
	8	55	"	2 75	30 10
	9	55	"	2 75	30 10
	10	55	"	2 75	30 10
	11	55	"	2 75	30 10
	12	55	"	2 75	30 10
	13	55	"	2 75	30 10
	14	55	"	2 75	30 10
	15	55	"	2 75	30 10
	16	55	"	2 75	30 10
	17	55	"	2 75	30 10
	18	55	"	2 75	30 10
	19	55	"	2 75	30 10
	20	55	"	2 75	30 10
	1	56	"	2 75	30 10
	2	56	"	2 75	30 10
	3	56	"	2 75	30 10
	4	56	"	2 75	30 10
	5	56	"	2 75	30 10
	6	56	"	2 75	30 10
	7	56	"	2 75	30 10
	8	56	"	2 75	30 10
	9	56	"	2 75	30 10
	10	56	"	2 75	30 10
	11	56	"	2 75	30 10
	12	56	"	2 75	30 10
	13	56	"	2 75	30 10
	14	56	"	2 75	30 10
	15	56	"	2 75	30 10
	16	56	"	2 75	30 10
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	20	56	"	2 75	30 10
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	14	57	"	2 75	30 10
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	16	57	"	2 75	30 10
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	20	57	"	2 75	30 10
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	20	59	"	2 75	30 10
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	12	61	"	2 75	30 10
	13	61	"	2 75	30 10
	14	61	"	2 75	30 10
	15	61	"	2 75	30 10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner	Lot or Part of Lot	Block	Add. or Sub.	Value	Tax
Palmer Lake Town Co.	15	61	Palmer Lake	$2 75	30 10
	16	61	"	2 75	30 10
	17	61	"	2 75	30 10
	18	61	"	2 75	30 10
	19	61	"	2 75	30 10
	20	61	"	2 75	30 10
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	3	62	"	2 75	30 10
	4	62	"	2 75	30 10
	5	62	"	2 75	30 10
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	4	63	"	2 75	30 10
	5	63	"	2 75	30 10
	6	63	"	2 75	30 10
	7	63	"	2 75	30 10
	8	63	"	2 75	30 10
	9	63	"	2 75	30 10
	10	63	"	2 75	30 10
	11	63	"	2 75	30 10
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	13	63	"	2 75	30 10
	14	63	"	2 75	30 10
	15	63	"	2 75	30 10
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	17	63	"	2 75	30 10
	18	63	"	2 75	30 10
	19	63	"	2 75	30 10
	20	63	"	2 75	30 10
	1	64	"	2 75	30 10
	2	64	"	2 75	30 10
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	15	64	"	2 75	30 10
	16	64	"	2 75	30 10
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	20	64	"	2 75	30 10
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	20	66	"	2 75	30 10
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	4	67	"	2 75	30 10
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	17	67	"	2 75	30 10
	18	67	"	2 75	30 10
	19	67	"	2 75	30 10
	20	67	"	2 75	30 10
	1	68	"	2 75	30 10
	2	68	"	2 75	30 10
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	20	68	"	2 75	30 10
	1	69	"	2 75	30 10
	2	69	"	2 75	30 10
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	11	70	"	2 75	30 10
	12	70	"	2 75	30 10
	13	70	"	2 75	30 10
	14	70	"	2 75	30 10
	15	70	"	2 75	30 10

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co..	8	96	S. Palmer Lake	$2 50	$0 08
	9	96	"	2 50	8
	10	96	"	2 50	8
	11	96	"	2 50	8
	12	96	"	2 50	8
	13	96	"	2 50	8
	14	96	"	2 50	8
	15	96	"	2 50	8
	16	96	"	2 50	8
	17	96	"	2 50	8
	18	96	"	2 50	8
	19	96	"	2 50	8
	20	96	"	2 50	8
	1	97	"	2 50	8
	2	97	"	2 50	8
	3	97	"	2 50	8
	4	97	"	2 50	8
	5	97	"	2 50	8
	6	97	"	2 50	8
	7	97	"	2 50	8
	8	97	"	2 50	8
	9	97	"	2 50	8
	10	97	"	2 50	8
	11	97	"	2 50	8
	12	97	"	2 50	8
	13	97	"	2 50	8
	14	97	"	2 50	8
	15	97	"	2 50	8
	16	97	"	2 50	8
	17	97	"	2 50	8
	18	97	"	2 50	8
	19	97	"	2 50	8
	20	97	"	2 50	8
	1	98	"	2 50	8
	2	98	"	2 50	8
	3	98	"	2 50	8
	4	98	"	2 50	8
	5	98	"	2 50	8
	6	98	"	2 50	8
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	9	98	"	2 50	8
	10	98	"	2 50	8
	11	98	"	2 50	8
	12	98	"	2 50	8
	13	98	"	2 50	8
	14	98	"	2 50	8
	15	98	"	2 50	8
	16	98	"	2 50	8
	17	98	"	2 50	8
	18	98	"	2 50	8
	19	98	"	2 50	8
	20	98	"	2 50	8
	1	99	"	2 50	8
	2	99	"	2 50	8
	3	99	"	2 50	8
	4	99	"	2 50	8
	5	99	"	2 50	8
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	7	99	"	2 50	8
	8	99	"	2 50	8
	9	99	"	2 50	8
	10	99	"	2 50	8
	11	99	"	2 50	8
	12	99	"	2 50	8
	13	99	"	2 50	8
	14	99	"	2 50	8
	15	99	"	2 50	8
	16	99	"	2 50	8
	17	99	"	2 50	8
	18	99	"	2 50	8
	19	99	"	2 50	8
	20	99	"	2 50	8
	1	100	"	2 50	8
	2	100	"	2 50	8
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	4	100	"	2 50	8
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	18	100	"	2 50	8
	19	100	"	2 50	8
	20	100	"	2 50	8
	1	101	"	2 50	8
	2	101	"	2 50	8
	3	101	"	2 50	8
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	12	101	"	2 50	8
	13	101	"	2 50	8
	14	101	"	2 50	8
	15	101	"	2 50	8
	16	101	"	2 50	8
	17	101	"	2 50	8
	18	101	"	2 50	8
	19	101	"	2 50	8
	20	101	"	2 50	8
	1	102	"	2 50	8
	2	102	"	2 50	8
	3	102	"	2 50	8
	4	102	"	2 50	8
	5	102	"	2 50	8
	6	102	"	2 50	8
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	9	102	"	2 50	8
	10	102	"	2 50	8
	11	102	"	2 50	8
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	13	102	"	2 50	8
	14	102	"	2 50	8
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	16	102	"	2 50	8
	17	102	"	2 50	8
	18	102	"	2 50	8
	19	102	"	2 50	8
	20	102	"	2 50	8
	1	103	"	2 50	8
	2	103	"	2 50	8
	3	103	"	2 50	8
	4	103	"	2 50	8
	5	103	"	2 50	8
	6	103	"	2 50	8
	7	103	"	2 50	8
	8	103	"	2 50	8
	9	103	"	2 50	8
	10	103	"	2 50	8
	11	103	"	2 50	8
	12	103	"	2 50	8
	13	103	"	2 50	8
	14	103	"	2 50	8
	15	103	"	2 50	8
	16	103	"	2 50	8
	17	103	"	2 50	8
	18	103	"	2 50	8
	19	103	"	2 50	8
	20	103	"	2 50	8
London Investment Co.	Und hf 5	1	Trinity,	8 00	29
	" 6	1	"	8 00	29
	" 7	1	"	8 00	29
	" 8	1	"	8 00	29
	" 9	1	"	8 00	29
	" 5	2	"	2 50	9
	" 6	2	"	2 50	9
	" 7	2	"	2 50	9
	" 8	2	"	2 50	9
	" 9	2	"	2 50	9
	" 10	2	"	2 50	9
	" 11	2	"	2 50	9
	" 12	2	"	2 50	9
	" 13	2	"	2 50	9

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
London Investment Co..	Und hf [illegible]	2	Trinity	$2 50	$0 09
	" 15	2	"	2 50	9
	" 16	2	"	2 50	9
	" 17	2	"	2 50	9
	" 18	2	"	2 50	9
	" 3	7	"	4 00	15
	" 4	7	"	4 00	15
	" 5	7	"	4 00	15
	" 8	7	"	4 00	15
	" 9	7	"	4 00	15
	" 10	7	"	4 00	15
	" 11	7	"	4 00	15
	" 12	7	"	4 00	15
	" 17	7	"	4 00	15
	" 18	7	"	4 00	15
	" 19	7	"	4 00	15
	" 20	7	"	4 00	15
	" 21	7	"	4 00	15
	" 22	7	"	4 00	15
	" 2	8	"	3 00	11
	" 3	8	"	3 00	11
	" 4	8	"	3 00	11
	" 5	8	"	3 00	11
	" 6	8	"	3 00	11
	" 7	8	"	3 00	11
	" 8	8	"	3 00	11
	" 9	8	"	3 00	11
	" 10	8	"	3 00	11
	" 11	8	"	3 00	11
	" 12	8	"	3 00	11
	" 13	8	"	3 00	11
	" 14	8	"	3 00	11
	" 15	8	"	3 00	11
	" 1	9	"	2 50	9
	" 2	9	"	2 50	9
	" 3	9	"	2 50	9
	" 4	9	"	2 50	9
	" 5	9	"	2 50	9
	" 6	9	"	2 50	9
	" 12	9	"	2 50	9
	" 13	9	"	2 50	9
	" 14	9	"	2 50	9
	" 15	9	"	2 50	9
	" 16	9	"	2 50	9
	" 17	9	"	2 50	9
	" 18	9	"	2 50	9
	" 19	9	"	2 50	9
	" 20	9	"	2 50	9
	" 12	10	"	2 50	9
	" 13	10	"	2 50	9
	" 14	10	"	2 50	9
	" 15	10	"	2 50	9
	" 16	10	"	2 50	9
	" 17	10	"	2 50	9
	" 18	10	"	2 50	9
	" 19	10	"	2 50	9
	" 20	10	"	2 50	9
	" 21	10	"	2 50	9
	" 22	10	"	2 50	9
	" 1	12	"	2 50	9
	" 2	12	"	2 50	9
	" 3	12	"	2 50	9
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	" 5	12	"	2 50	9
	" 6	12	"	2 50	9
	" 7	12	"	2 50	9
	" 8	12	"	2 50	9
	" 9	12	"	2 50	9
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	" 13	12	"	2 50	9
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	" 2	13	"	2 50	9
	" 3	13	"	2 50	9
	" 4	13	"	2 50	9
	" 5	13	"	2 50	9
	" 6	13	"	2 50	9
	" 7	13	"	2 50	9
	" 8	13	"	2 50	9
	" 9	13	"	2 50	9
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	" 13	13	"	2 50	9
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	" 15	13	"	2 50	9
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	" 19	13	"	2 50	9
	" 20	13	"	2 50	9
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	" 16	14	"	2 50	9
	" 17	14	"	2 50	9
	" 18	14	"	2 50	9
	" 19	14	"	2 50	9
	" 20	14	"	2 50	9
	1	29	Lakeside.	3 30	13
	2	29	"	3 30	13
	3	29	"	3 30	13
	4	29	"	3 30	13
	5	29	"	3 30	13
	6	29	"	3 30	13
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	9	29	"	3 30	13
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	11	29	"	3 30	13
	1	30	"	3 30	13
	2	30	"	3 30	13
	3	30	"	3 30	13
	4	30	"	3 30	13
	5	30	"	3 30	13
	6	30	"	3 30	13
	7	30	"	3 30	13
	8	30	"	3 30	13
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	16	30	"	3 30	13
	1	31	"	3 30	13
	2	31	"	3 30	13
	3	31	"	3 30	13
	4	31	"	3 30	13
	5	31	"	3 30	13
	6	31	"	3 30	13
	7	31	"	3 30	13
	8	31	"	3 30	13
	9	31	"	3 30	13
	10	31	"	3 30	13
	11	31	"	3 30	13
	12	31	"	3 30	13
	13	31	"	3 30	13
	14	31	"	3 30	13
	1	32	"	3 30	13
	2	32	"	3 30	13
	3	32	"	3 30	13
	4	32	"	3 30	13
	5	32	"	3 30	13
	6	32	"	3 30	13
	7	32	"	3 30	13
	8	32	"	3 30	13
	9	32	"	3 30	13
	10	32	"	3 30	13

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot, or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
London Investment Co..	12	32	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 13
	13	32	"	3 30	13
	14	32	"	3 30	13
	15	32	"	3 30	13
	16	32	"	3 30	13
	1	33	"	3 30	13
	2	33	"	3 30	13
	3	33	"	3 30	13
	4	33	"	3 30	13
	5	33	"	3 30	13
	6	33	"	3 30	13
	7	33	"	3 30	13
	8	33	"	3 30	13
	9	33	"	3 30	13
	10	33	"	3 30	13
	11	33	"	3 30	13
	12	33	"	3 30	13
	13	33	"	3 30	13
	14	33	"	3 30	13
	15	33	"	3 30	13
	16	33	"	3 30	13
	1	34	"	3 30	13
	2	34	"	3 30	13
	3	34	"	3 30	13
	4	34	"	3 30	13
	5	34	"	3 30	13
	6	34	"	3 30	13
	7	34	"	3 30	13
	8	34	"	3 30	13
	9	34	"	3 30	13
	10	34	"	3 30	13
	11	34	"	3 30	13
	12	34	"	3 30	13
	13	34	"	3 30	13
	14	34	"	3 30	13
	15	34	"	3 30	13
	16	34	"	3 30	13
	17	34	"	3 30	13
	18	34	"	3 30	13
	19	34	"	3 30	13
	20	34	"	3 30	13
	21	34	"	3 30	13
	22	34	"	3 30	13
	23	34	"	3 30	13
	24	34	"	3 30	13
	25	34	"	3 30	13
	26	34	"	3 30	13
	27	34	"	3 30	13
	28	34	"	3 30	13
	29	34	"	3 30	13
	30	34	"	3 30	13
	31	34	"	3 30	13
	32	34	"	3 30	13
	2	35	"	3 30	13
	3	35	"	3 30	13
	4	35	"	3 30	13
	5	35	"	3 30	13
	1	36	"	3 30	13
	2	36	"	3 30	13
	3	36	"	3 30	13
	4	36	"	3 30	13
	5	36	"	3 30	13
	1	37	"	3 30	13
	2	37	"	3 30	13
	3	37	"	3 30	13
	4	37	"	3 30	13
	5	37	"	3 30	13
	6	37	"	3 30	13
	7	37	"	3 30	13
	8	37	"	3 30	13
	9	37	"	3 30	13
	10	37	"	3 30	13
	11	37	"	3 30	13
	12	37	"	3 30	13
	13	37	"	3 30	13
	14	37	"	3 30	13
	15	37	"	3 30	13
	16	37	"	3 30	13
	17	37	"	3 30	13
	18	37	"	3 30	13
	19	37	"	3 30	13
	20	37	"	3 30	13
	21	37	"	3 30	13
	22	37	"	3 30	13
	23	37	"	3 30	13
	24	37	"	3 30	13
	25	37	"	3 30	13
	26	37	"	3 30	13
	27	37	"	3 30	13
	28	37	"	3 30	13
	1	38	"	3 30	13
	2	38	"	3 30	13
	3	38	"	3 30	13
	4	38	"	3 30	13
	5	38	"	3 30	13
	6	38	"	3 30	13
	7	38	"	3 30	13
	8	38	"	3 30	13
	9	38	"	3 30	13
	10	38	"	3 30	13
	11	38	"	3 30	13
	12	38	"	3 30	13
	13	38	"	3 30	13
	14	38	"	3 30	13
	15	38	"	3 30	13
	16	38	"	3 30	13
	17	38	"	3 30	13
	18	38	"	3 30	13
	19	38	"	3 30	13
	20	38	"	3 30	13
	21	38	"	3 30	13
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	25	38	"	3 30	13
	26	38	"	3 30	13
	27	38	"	3 30	13
	28	38	"	3 30	13
	29	38	"	3 30	13
	30	38	"	3 30	13
	31	38	"	3 30	13
	32	38	"	3 30	13
	1	39	"	3 30	13
	2	39	"	3 30	13
	3	39	"	3 30	13
	4	39	"	3 30	13
	5	39	"	3 30	13
	6	39	"	3 30	13
	7	39	"	3 30	13
	8	39	"	3 30	13
	9	39	"	3 30	13
	10	39	"	3 30	13
	11	39	"	3 30	13
	12	39	"	3 30	13
	13	39	"	3 30	13
	14	39	"	3 30	13
	15	39	"	3 30	13
	16	39	"	3 30	13
	17	39	"	3 30	13
	18	39	"	3 30	13
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	22	39	"	3 30	13
	23	39	"	3 30	13
	24	39	"	3 30	13
	25	39	"	3 30	13
	26	39	"	3 30	13
	27	39	"	3 30	13
	28	39	"	3 30	13
	29	39	"	3 30	13
	30	39	"	3 30	13
	31	39	"	3 30	13
	32	39	"	3 30	13
	1	40	"	3 30	13
	2	40	"	3 30	13
	3	40	"	3 30	13
	4	40	"	3 30	13
	5	40	"	3 30	13
	6	40	"	3 30	13
	7	40	"	3 30	13
	8	40	"	3 30	13
	9	40	"	3 30	13
	10	40	"	3 30	13
	11	40	"	3 30	13
	12	40	"	3 30	13

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TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
London Investment Co.	3	40	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 13
	4	40	"	3 30	13
	5	40	"	3 30	13
	6	40	"	3 30	13
	7	40	"	3 30	13
	8	40	"	3 30	13
	9	40	"	3 30	13
	20	40	"	3 30	13
	21	40	"	3 30	13
	22	40	"	3 30	13
	23	40	"	3 30	13
	24	40	"	3 30	13
	25	40	"	3 30	13
	26	40	"	3 30	13
	27	40	"	3 30	13
	28	40	"	3 30	13
	29	40	"	3 30	13
	30	40	"	3 30	13
	31	40	"	3 30	13
	32	40	"	3 30	13
	1	41	"	3 30	13
	2	41	"	3 30	13
	3	41	"	3 30	13
	4	41	"	3 30	13
	5	41	"	3 30	13
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	8	41	"	3 30	13
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	15	41	"	3 30	13
	16	41	"	3 30	13
	17	41	"	3 30	13
	18	41	"	3 30	13
	19	41	"	3 30	13
	20	41	"	3 30	13
	21	41	"	3 30	13
	22	41	"	3 30	13
	23	41	"	3 30	13
	24	41	"	3 30	13
	25	41	"	3 30	13
	26	41	"	3 30	13
	27	41	"	3 30	13
	28	41	"	3 30	13
	29	41	"	3 30	13
	30	41	"	3 30	13
	31	41	"	3 30	13
	32	41	"	3 30	13
	1	42	"	3 30	13
	2	42	"	3 30	13
	3	42	"	3 30	13
	4	42	"	3 30	13
	5	42	"	3 30	13
	6	42	"	3 30	13
	7	42	"	3 30	13
	8	42	"	3 30	13
	9	42	"	3 30	13
	10	42	"	3 30	13
	11	42	"	3 30	13
	12	42	"	3 30	13
	13	42	"	3 30	13
	14	42	"	3 30	13
	15	42	"	3 30	13
	16	42	"	3 30	13
	17	42	"	3 30	13
	18	42	"	3 30	13
	19	42	"	3 30	13
	20	42	"	3 30	13
	21	42	"	3 30	13
	22	42	"	3 30	13
	23	42	"	3 30	13
	24	42	"	3 30	13
	25	42	"	3 30	13
	26	42	"	3 30	13
	27	42	"	3 30	13
	28	42	"	3 30	13
	29	42	"	3 30	13
	30	42	"	3 30	13
	31	42	"	3 30	13
	32	42	"	3 30	13
	1	43	"	3 30	13
	2	43	"	3 30	13
	3	43	"	3 30	13
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	5	43	"	3 30	13
	6	43	"	3 30	13
	7	43	"	3 30	13
	8	43	"	3 30	13
	9	43	"	3 30	13
	10	43	"	3 30	13
	11	43	"	3 30	13
	12	43	"	3 30	13
	13	43	"	3 30	13
	14	43	"	3 30	13
	15	43	"	3 30	13
	16	43	"	3 30	13
	17	43	"	3 30	13
	18	43	"	3 30	13
	19	43	"	3 30	13
	20	43	"	3 30	13
	21	43	"	3 30	13
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	27	43	"	3 30	13
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	30	43	"	3 30	13
	31	43	"	3 30	13
	32	43	"	3 30	13
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	2	44	"	3 30	13
	3	44	"	3 30	13
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	5	44	"	3 30	13
	6	44	"	3 30	13
	7	44	"	3 30	13
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	9	44	"	3 30	13
	10	44	"	3 30	13
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	15	44	"	3 30	13
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	18	44	"	3 30	13
	19	44	"	3 30	13
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	23	44	"	3 30	13
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	6	45	"	3 30	13
	7	45	"	3 30	13
	8	45	"	3 30	13
	9	45	"	3 30	13
	10	45	"	3 30	13
	11	45	"	3 30	13
	12	45	"	3 30	13
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	14	45	"	3 30	13
	15	45	"	3 30	13
	16	45	"	3 30	13
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	5	46	"	3 30	13
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	18	46	"	3 30	13
	19	46	"	3 30	13
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	21	46	"	3 30	13
	22	46	"	3 30	13
	23	46	"	3 30	13
	24	46	"	3 30	13
	25	46	"	3 30	13

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
London Investment Co.	26	46	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 13
	27	46	"	3 30	13
	28	46	"	3 30	13
	29	46	"	3 30	13
	30	46	"	3 30	13
	31	46	"	3 30	13
	32	46	"	3 30	13
	1	47	"	3 30	13
	2	47	"	3 30	13
	3	47	"	3 30	13
	4	47	"	3 30	13
	5	47	"	3 30	13
	6	47	"	3 30	13
	7	47	"	3 30	13
	8	47	"	3 30	13
	9	47	"	3 30	13
	10	47	"	3 30	13
	11	47	"	3 30	13
	12	47	"	3 30	13
	13	47	"	3 30	13
	14	47	"	3 30	13
	15	47	"	3 30	13
	16	47	"	3 30	13
	17	47	"	3 30	13
	18	47	"	3 30	13
	19	47	"	3 30	13
	20	47	"	3 30	13
	21	47	"	3 30	13
	22	47	"	3 30	13
	23	47	"	3 30	13
	24	47	"	3 30	13
	25	47	"	3 30	13
	26	47	"	3 30	13
	27	47	"	3 30	13
	28	47	"	3 30	13
	29	47	"	3 30	13
	30	47	"	3 30	13
	31	47	"	3 30	13
	32	47	"	3 30	13
	1	48	"	3 30	13
	2	48	"	3 30	13
	3	48	"	3 30	13
	4	48	"	3 30	13
	5	48	"	3 30	13
	6	48	"	3 30	13
	7	48	"	3 30	13
	8	48	"	3 30	13
	9	48	"	3 30	13
	10	48	"	3 30	13
	11	48	"	3 30	13
	12	48	"	3 30	13
	13	48	"	3 30	13
	14	48	"	3 30	13
	15	48	"	3 30	13
	16	48	"	3 30	13
	17	48	"	3 30	13
	18	48	"	3 30	13
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	22	48	"	3 30	13
	23	48	"	3 30	13
	24	48	"	3 30	13
	25	48	"	3 30	13
	26	48	"	3 30	13
	27	48	"	3 30	13
	28	48	"	3 30	13
	29	48	"	3 30	13
	30	48	"	3 30	13
	31	48	"	3 30	13
	32	48	"	3 30	13
	1	49	"	3 30	13
	2	49	"	3 30	13
	3	49	"	3 30	13
	4	49	"	3 30	13
	5	49	"	3 30	13
	6	49	"	3 30	13
	7	49	"	3 30	13
	8	49	"	3 30	13
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	10	49	"	3 30	13
	11	49	"	3 30	13
	12	49	"	3 30	13
	13	49	"	3 30	13
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	17	49	"	3 30	13
	18	49	"	3 30	13
	19	49	"	3 30	13
	20	49	"	3 30	13
	21	49	"	3 30	13
	22	49	"	3 30	13
	23	49	"	3 30	13
	24	49	"	3 30	13
	25	49	"	3 30	13
	26	49	"	3 30	13
	27	49	"	3 30	13
	28	49	"	3 30	13
	29	49	"	3 30	13
	30	49	"	3 30	13
	31	49	"	3 30	13
	32	49	"	3 30	13
	1	50	"	3 30	13
	2	50	"	3 30	13
	3	50	"	3 30	13
	4	50	"	3 30	13
	5	50	"	3 30	13
	6	50	"	3 30	13
	7	50	"	3 30	13
	8	50	"	3 30	13
	9	50	"	3 30	13
	10	50	"	3 30	13
	11	50	"	3 30	13
	12	50	"	3 30	13
	13	50	"	3 30	13
	14	50	"	3 30	13
	15	50	"	3 30	13
	16	50	"	3 30	13
	17	50	"	3 30	13
	18	50	"	3 30	13
	19	50	"	3 30	13
	20	50	"	3 30	13
	21	50	"	3 30	13
	22	50	"	3 30	13
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	24	50	"	3 30	13
	25	50	"	3 30	13
	26	50	"	3 30	13
	27	50	"	3 30	13
	28	50	"	3 30	13
	29	50	"	3 30	13
	30	50	"	3 30	13
	31	50	"	3 30	13
	32	50	"	3 30	13
	1	51	"	3 30	13
	2	51	"	3 30	13
	3	51	"	3 30	13
	4	51	"	3 30	13
	5	51	"	3 30	13
	6	51	"	3 30	13
	7	51	"	3 30	13
	8	51	"	3 30	13
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	12	51	"	3 30	13
	13	51	"	3 30	13
	14	51	"	3 30	13
	15	51	"	3 30	13
	16	51	"	3 30	13
	17	51	"	3 30	13
	18	51	"	3 30	13
	19	51	"	3 30	13
	20	51	"	3 30	13
	21	51	"	3 30	13
	22	51	"	3 30	13
	23	51	"	3 30	13
	24	51	"	3 30	13
	25	51	"	3 30	13
	26	51	"	3 30	13
	27	51	"	3 30	13
	28	51	"	3 30	13
	29	51	"	3 30	13
	30	51	"	3 30	13
	31	51	"	3 30	13
	32	51	"	3 30	13
	1	52	"	3 30	13
	2	52	"	3 30	13
	3	52	"	3 30	13
	4	52	"	3 30	13
	5	52	"	3 30	13
	6	52	"	3 30	13
	7	52	"	3 30	13
	8	52	"	3 30	13
	9	52	"	3 30	13
	10	52	"	3 30	13
	11	52	"	3 30	13
	12	52	"	3 30	13
	13	52	"	3 30	13
	14	52	"	3 30	13
	15	52	"	3 30	13
	16	52	"	3 30	13
	17	52	"	3 30	13
	18	52	"	3 30	13
	19	52	"	3 30	13
	20	52	"	3 30	13
	21	52	"	3 30	13
	22	52	"	3 30	13
	23	52	"	3 30	13
	24	52	"	3 30	13
	25	52	"	3 30	13
	26	52	"	3 30	13
	27	52	"	3 30	13
	28	52	"	3 30	13
	29	52	"	3 30	13
	30	52	"	3 30	13
	31	52	"	3 30	13
	32	52	"	3 30	13

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
London Investment Co.	32	52	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 13
	1	53	"	3 30	13
	2	53	"	3 30	13
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	14	59	"	3 30	13
	15	59	"	3 30	13

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
London Investment Co.	Und. ½ of 16	59	Lakeside	$3 30	$0 23
"	17	59	"	3 30	23
"	18	59	"	3 30	23
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"	31	59	"	3 30	23
"	32	59	"	3 30	23
"	[illegible]	60	"	3 30	23
"	2	60	"	3 30	23
"	3	60	"	3 30	23
"	4	60	"	3 30	23
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"	13	60	"	3 30	23
"	14	60	"	3 30	23
"	15	60	"	3 30	23
"	16	60	"	3 30	23
"	[illegible]	61	"	3 30	23
"	12	61	"	3 30	23
"	13	61	"	3 30	23
"	14	61	"	3 30	23
"	15	61	"	3 30	23
"	16	61	"	3 30	23

LANDS.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
Andrews, A. L.	sw ne qr, se nw qr, ne sw qr, nw se qr	6	13	66	160	$480	$25 10
Allen, Wm. C.	e ½ se qr	4	13	71	160	515	10 27
	sw sw qr	3	13	71			
	nw nw qr	10	13	71			
Allen, Saidie M.	n ½ nw qr, beg sw cor said tract run n 190 e 80 ft s 190 ft w to beg	7	14	66	...	375	13 48
Bracy, James	sw qr	24	13	71	160	250	5 50
Barnwell, R. H.	n ½ nw qr, nw ne qr, sw nw qr	15	12	70	160	1,510	19 12
Betts, Edward C.	w ½ ne qr, se ne qr	35	16	65	120	150	2 10
Bracebury, Thomas	s ½ se qr	27	12	69	160	250	4 75
	n ½ ne qr	34	12	69			
Beckwith, Geo., est. of	se nw qr, n ½ nw qr	4	13	66	137	550	7 70
Beckwith, Syrvia	se se qr	4	16	66	160	250	3 50
	e ½ ne qr, nw ne qr	9	16	66			
Beckwith, Thos. R.	n ½ se qr, sw se qr, se sw qr	4	16	66	160	325	4 55
Benson, Isaac	w ½ nw qr, w ½ sw qr	22	13	71	160	250	5 50
Belcher & Bowler	nw ne qr, ne nw qr	6	13	64	160	2,050	36 20
	se sw qr, sw se qr	31	12	64			
Bishop, S. G.	ne sw qr	22	11	65	40	350	4 15
Bowler, S. E.	n ½ se qr	4	13	65	160	250	6 00
	w ½ sw qr	6	13	64			
Carrington, S. B.	e ½ ne nw qr	35	17	65			
	s ½ se qr, se sw qr	26	17	65			
	sw ne qr	27	17	65			
	s ½ nw qr	28	17	65	920	2,500	38 22
	ne se qr	32	17	65			
	sw ne qr	29	17	65			
	s ½ sw qr, sw se qr	25	17	65			
Calaway, Chauncy	sw sw qr, se sw qr	4	13	66			
	ne ne qr, se ne qr, ne se qr	8	13	66	680	1,960	40 92
	n ½ n ½ sw qr	9	13	66			
	n ½ nw qr	10	13	66			
Campbell, Alexander	ne qr	13	12	64	160	250	5 00
Clements, D. N.	se ne qr, e ½ se qr	2	13	64	160	445	11 33
	ne ne qr	11	13	64			
Cope and, David	w ½ ne qr, n ½ nw qr	25	13	70			
	e ½ ne qr, e ½ se qr, sw ne qr, w ½ se qr, ne sw qr	9	13	70	800	2,495	51 32
	nw qr	14	13	71			
	sw qr	0	13	70			
Cone, Sidney	s ½ nw qr, ne nw qr	33	11	67	120	250	4 75
Dart, B. L.	e ½ ne qr, n ½ se qr	24	5	67	160	250	3 50
Deubre, Samuel	pt nw se qr, lying n of the C. K. & N. R. way	1	11	67	2	30	1 42
Doonan, Mrs. Julia	e ½ sw qr, s ½ se qr	9	16	66	160	300	5 10
Duncan, Peter A., est. of	sw sw qr	8	13	64	40	110	1 32
Duncan, James	se qr	3	13	65	160	850	27 32
Duncan, James C.	ne qr	3	13	65	160	250	7 00
Dwyer, John	sw nw qr	3	14	71	40	150	2 70
Faber, Otto	sw se qr	32	11	64	40	100	1 75
	w ½ lot 1 of ne qr, sw ne qr, nw se qr	5	12	64	124	330	5 37
Fleisman, Fred	s ½ nw qr, n ½ sw qr	29	11	65	160	1,185	23 70
Fitzgerald, Theo	e ½ ne qr, e ½ se qr	2	13	65	160	375	11 35
Fisher, Geo. L.	e ½ nw qr	34	11	69	80	100	1 40
Tugin, E. P.	n ½ nw qr	24	13	66	80	325	10 57
Fuller, C. E.	sw se qr, nw se qr	23	15	66	200	900	14 85
	n ½ ne qr, se ne qr	26	16	66			
Garbrick, L. C.	s ½ sw qr, sw se qr	12	17	67	160	600	10 00
	nw ne qr	13	17	67			
Gaines, Wm.	ne ne qr	5	13	66	78	265	7 56
	nw nw qr	4	13	66			
Griswold, E. F., est. of	e ½ nw qr, sw nw qr, ne sw qr	22	13	71	160	335	14 02
Gilmore, John	ne qr	7	13	66	160	250	5 25
Haver, Edwin B.	ne ne qr	1	14	65	40	50	1 05
Haver & McCle and	und ½ n ½	18	11	65	320	450	8 55
	und ½ n ½	19	11	65			
Ellis, S. S.	se qr, s ½ ne qr, nw ne qr, e ½ nw qr	8	11	65	360	2,900	40 10
	sw nw qr	9	11	65			
Houze, Emily	e ½ sw qr, w ½ se qr	13	13	70	160	225	4 05
Houghton, E. F.	e ½ se qr	35	12	71	158	782	16 02
	nw nw qr	1	13	71			
	ne ne qr	2	13	71			
Holmes, Charlotta M.	w ½ se qr	35	13	67	80	160	2 72
Hunt, Mrs. A. D.	w ½ sw qr	27	12	69	160	350	7 70
	ne se qr, se ne qr	28	12	69			
Jackson, Geoffrey A.	pt nw nw sw, (see description)	8	14	66	...	100	3 35
Jones, James M.	nw sw qr	9	11	69	160	200	4 80
	n ½ se qr, sw se qr	24	11	70			
Jones, Jno.	n ½ sw qr, nw se qr, sw ne qr	25	11	67	160	250	3 75
Johnson, Chas.	ne qr	7	13	64	160	250	2 13
Klasen, Chas. F., est. of	w ½ sw qr	3	11	66	80	150	2 85
Kessee, Jno.	n ½ nw qr, se nw qr, ne sw qr	18	12	70	160	275	7 05
Kiefer, James D.	sw qr	6	12	70	160	250	6 50
Keubesh, J. L.	w ½ nw qr	22	12	71	160	310	7 32
	e ½ ne qr	21	12	71			
Bradbury, Thos.	s ½ se qr	27	12	69	160	250	4 75
	n ½ ne qr	34	12	69			
Lair, F. S.	e ½ nw qr, sw ne qr, nw se qr	4	13	63	160	250	9 10
Leiberman, Anton	w ½ sw qr	26	13	67	160	250	5 25
	se se	27	13	67			
	nw nw	35	13	67			
Love, Harry	sw nw qr, w ½ sw qr, se sw qr	32	15	68	160	250	4 50
Mathis, Chas. M.	e ½ ne qr, ne se qr	2	11	63	172	300	4 30
	nw sw qr	1	11	63			
Mayes, E. R.	w ½ nw qr, ne nw qr, nw ne qr	7	13	65	160	250	12 55
Mahan, John A.	w ½ nw qr	25	13	69	160	250	6 50
	e ½ ne qr	26	13	69			
Montregon, Benerio	s ½ se qr, s ½ sw qr	25	11	64	160	250	5 00
Moser, C. F.	e ½ se qr	34	12	70	120	200	4 00
	w ½ sw qr	35	12	70			
Montant, Mrs. M. E.	n ½ sw qr	8	12	66	80	140	2 80

LANDS—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
Murray, S. A.	s ½ se qr	3	13	70	160	$200	$6 20
	n ½ ne qr	10	13	70			
	n ½ se qr, ne sw qr	3	13	70	160	250	10 40
	nw sw	2	13	70			
Murphy, Jos.	w ½ se qr, w ½ ne qr	2	13	65	160	750	22 95
McGrath, Chas.	se qr	26	13	71	160	250	5 50
McGonigal, W. F.	e ½ e ½	2	17	67	160	250	7 45
McKenzie, John Z.	e ½ se qr, nw se ne sw qr	24	11	64	160	250	3 50
Naylor, S. L.	w ½ sw qr, w ½ nw qr	15	12	71	160	275	4 65
Nash, J. F.	se sw qr, w ½ ne qr, se ne qr	9	15	66	160	250	3 50
	sw nw qr	10	15	66			
Parker, T. L.	n ½ sw qr, w ½ se qr	3	12	69	160	400	7 60
Patterson, John	ne nw qr, nw ne qr	10	13	69	160	300	7 60
	se sw qr, sw se qr	3	13	69			
Pikes Peak Lake & Park Co.	e ½ sw qr	5	14	66	122	675	8 10
	ne nw qr	2	14	66			
	w ½ s w qr, se sw qr	35	14	66	120	675	8 10
Pike, Jesse, Jr. & Porter	pt sw nw, beg 25 acres platted	12	14	66	10	20	18
Porter, A. S.	nw se qr, w ½ ne qr	23	12	71	160	2,400	43 20
	sw se qr	25	12	71			
Starkweather, Alice	s ½ nw qr, n ½ sw qr	15	11	66	120	310	8 37
Schamp, W. F.	sw qr	21	12	69	160	250	10 25
Smith, Wm.	e ½ se qr, sw se qr, se ne qr	26	12	69	160	225	10 35
Smith, C. A.	s ½ ne qr, se nw qr, n ½ se qr, ne sw qr, sw se qr	25	17	66	280	1,815	22 75
Snockey, Thos.	se se qr	5	12	63			
	sw sw qr	4	12	63	160	250	6 23
	w ½ nw qr	9	12	63			
	n ½ ne qr, se ne qr, ne se qr	25	12	64	160	325	6 53
Scott, Jane	sw sw qr	25	12	68			
	se se qr	36	12	69	160	300	3 30
	ne ne qr	35	12	69			
	nw nw qr	36	12	69			
Scamp, Alvin	n ½ sw qr, nw se qr	2	12	69	120	1,955	36 15
Schurger, E. R.	e ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr, s ½ of w 20 rods of se se qr	3	12	67	160	1,070	16 00
Cheloaceau, Joseph S.	s ½ ne qr, nw ne qr, se nw qr	22	11	67	5	15	1 28
Tipton, T. W.	nw qr, w ½ ne qr	2	13	69	160	410	10 02
	ne qr, e ½ nw qr	5	11	64	280	1,755	25 37
Tipton, Martin V.	sw qr	6	11	64			
	e ½ se qr	5	11	64	320	450	6 30
	e ½ ne qr	7	11	64			
Thompkins, O. E.	e ½ ne qr, e ½ se qr	4	13	63	160	375	15 78
Talcott, E., est. of	und qr, w ½ nw qr, ne nw qr, nw sw qr	5	13	68	162	50	2 02
Thompson, W. Finley	e ½ se qr	3	11	67	80	160	5 92
	ne se qr	7	11	67	40	80	2 96
Thompson, Ada Mary	pt sw nw qr, not platted ex one acre	5	11	67	35	30	1 11
	pt nw sw qr, not platted	5	11	67	8	15	55
	pt sw sw qr, n of creek except Cascade acre	5	11	67	3	10	37
	pt nw se sw qr, lying n of Monument creek	5	11	67	2½	10	37
Wash, David F.	e ½ se qr	28	13	65	80	150	3 55
Ware, E. G.	s ½ nw qr, ne sw qr, se ne qr, ess one acre for school	3	13	65	159	2,855	49 54
Waters, G. W.	e ½ ne qr	8	13	65	160	400	5 80
	s ½ nw qr	9	13	65			
Walker, E. B.	e ½ ne qr	34	11	64	160	1,170	17 38
	w ½ nw qr	35	11	64			
Wilson, T. O.	und ½ ne nw qr, nw sw qr, e ½ w ½ nw qr	3	11	65	240	480	8 16
	und ½ n ½ nw qr, sw nw qr, ne sw qr, sw ne qr	2	11	65	160	240	3 40
	und ½ ne nw qr, nw ne qr, s ½ sw qr	35	13	65	80	60	2 72
	und ½ s ½ se qr	26	13	65	40	85	1 45
Wright, Silas	w ½ ne qr, nw se qr	16	13	7			
	w ½ se qr, w ½ ne qr, ne ne qr	9	13	7	320	875	16 75
Woods, S. N.	pt nw nw sw, beg 92 ft n of sw cor nw nw sw qr sec 8, run s 50 ft, e 288 ft, n 50 ft, w 288 ft to beg.	8	14	66	...	450	7 98
Young, E. L.	e ½ ne qr, e ½ se qr	13	13	71	160	275	4 95
Zenk, Franz	pt se se qr	4	12	66	...	200	6 66
	and pt ne ne, beg at point on n boundary line Columbia st 374 ft easterly from the point of intersection of said n line Columbia st. run w 75 ft, n 200 ft, w 120 ft, n 10 ft, w 70 ft, southerly and easterly 229 ft to						
Chamberlin & Nicolls	pt ne se of sw qr	5	11	67	8	80	2 96
Unknown	se nw qr	9	15	60	40	50	60
	nw ne qr	9	15	60	40	50	60
	se ne qr	9	15	60	40	50	60
	sw ne qr	9	15	60	40	50	60
	sw nw qr	10	15	60	40	50	60
	nw ne	27	12	64	40	50	85
	ne ne	27	12	64	40	50	85
	se ne qr	27	12	64	40	50	85
	ne se qr	27	12	64	40	50	85
	nw se qr	26	13	66	40	75	1 05
	pt nw nw qr, lying n and w of D. & R. G. Ry	4	11	67	...	25	92
	und ½, ne ne	33	13	67	20	337	6 24
	und ½, se ne	33	13	67	20	337	6 24
	und ½, ne se	33	13	67	20	337	6 24
	nw se qr	34	16	67	40	75	1 05
	sw se qr	34	16	67	40	75	1 05
	se nw qr	39	12	71	40	50	1 10
	ne sw qr	39	12	71	40	50	1 10
	nw se	39	12	71	40	50	1 10
	sw se	39	12	71	40	50	1 10
	[illegible] qr, lying w of county road	24	12	71	60	100	2 20
	[illegible] ne se qr	12	14	67	...	200	6 66
	beg sw cor said tract run n 180 ft, e 237 ft, s 180 ft, w 237 ft to beg.						
Martin, Mrs. A. M.	pt sw sw nw, beg 407 ft n of sw cor said tract run e 232 ft to w line Valley ave. thence along w line Valley ave 53½ ft westerly to w line sec 7, south 50 ft to beg.	7	14	66	...	75	2 50
Morton, Henry	pt sw qr, beg 396 ft s of center of sec 7, run n 36° 30' w 132 ft, e 277 ft, s 15° w 792 ft, e to center sec, thence 3 and 10, thence to beg.	8	14	67	9	200	5 40
McGaw, Alex.	pt sw qr, beg 23 ft e of sec line between sections 17 and 18 and 55 ft n of w and w line continuation of n line Cascade st, run n 265½ ft, e 265½ ft, s 165½ ft, w 265½ ft to beg.	17	14	66	...	400	14 32
Sanford, Frances L.	w ½ se qr, e ½ sw qr	23	13	67	160	400	6 80
	e ½ se qr	35	13	67	80	200	5 40
	ne qr	2	14	67	162	880	6 46
	ne qr	33	13	67	160	400	6 80
	s ½ nw qr	26	13	67	80	200	3 40
Bancroft, Wm.	beg at pt 250 ft n from sw cor of ne se qr, run e to w side Chapel ave, thence n 75 ft, w to w line sub S Y, 75 ft to beg.	12	14	67	...	160	5 33
Palmer Lake Town Co.	pt sw nw qr, pt n ½ sw qr	4	13	67	...	260	8 88
	pt w ½ se sw qr, s of Palmer Lake	4	13	67	...	50	75
	pt ne qr, ess 2 acres	4	13	67	...	50	75
	pt ne qr, ess 2 acres n ½ nw qr	4	13	67	...	30	1 15
London Investment Co.	[illegible]	5	13	67	4	20	[illegible]

LANDS—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
London Investment Co.	s ½ se ne qr	8	11	67	20	$80	$2 96
	pt sw sw qr, s and w of D. & R. G.	4	11	67	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
	sw nw qr	9	11	67	40	80	2 96
	pt e ½ nw qr, s of D. & R. G.	9	11	67	77	150	5 55
	pt nw ne qr, s and w of D. & R. G.	9	11	67	5¼	15	55
	pt sw ne qr, except R. R.	9	11	67	39¾	80	2 96
	pt se ne qr, s of D. & R. G.	9	11	67	26¼	55	2 03
	pt sw nw qr, s of D. & R. G.	10	11	67	22¼	45	[illegible]
	w ½ sw qr	10	11	67	80	160	5 92
	s ½	9	11	67	320	640	23 68
	e ½ se qr	8	11	67	80	160	5 92
	e ½ sw ne qr	17	11	67	120	240	6 48

MANITOU.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Barbour, Wm. H.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	$871	$27 57
Carne, Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sumner	845	32 38
Devlin, Ella	w 25 ft of 1	C	[illegible]	100	3 35
Park, ——	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]
Pomeroy, Lucy E.	n 40 ft of 26	A		725	28 62
Richards, S.	2	5	Fairview	[illegible]	2
	3	5	"	[illegible]	2
	4	5	"	[illegible]	2
	5	5	"	[illegible]	2
	6	5	"	[illegible]	2
	17	5	"	[illegible]	2
	18	5	"	[illegible]	2
	19	5	"	[illegible]	2
	32	5	"	[illegible]	2
	33	5	"	[illegible]	2
	34	5	"	[illegible]	2
	37	5	"	[illegible]	2
	38	5	"	[illegible]	2
	39	5	"	[illegible]	2
	4	6	"	[illegible]	2
	5	6	"	[illegible]	2
	8	6	"	[illegible]	2
	10	6	"	[illegible]	2
	37	6	"	[illegible]	2
	38	6	"	[illegible]	2
	39	6	"	[illegible]	2
	40	6	"	[illegible]	2
	1	7	"	[illegible]	2
	3	7	"	[illegible]	2
	4	7	"	[illegible]	2
	2	8	"	[illegible]	2
	4	8	"	[illegible]	2
	11	8	"	[illegible]	2
	12	8	"	[illegible]	2
	37	8	"	[illegible]	2
	38	8	"	[illegible]	2
	39	8	"	[illegible]	2
	40	8	"	[illegible]	2
	9	9	"	[illegible]	2
	3	9	"	[illegible]	2
	4	9	"	[illegible]	2
	9	9	"	[illegible]	2
	10	9	"	[illegible]	2
	11	9	"	[illegible]	2
	12	9	"	[illegible]	2
	13	9	"	[illegible]	2
	14	9	"	[illegible]	2
	15	9	"	[illegible]	2
	16	9	"	[illegible]	2
	25	9	"	[illegible]	2
	26	9	"	[illegible]	2
	27	9	"	[illegible]	2
	28	9	"	[illegible]	2
	29	9	"	[illegible]	2
	6	10	"	[illegible]	2
	7	10	"	[illegible]	2
	8	10	"	[illegible]	2
	9	10	"	[illegible]	2
	22	10	"	[illegible]	2
	23	10	"	[illegible]	2
	24	10	"	[illegible]	2
	25	10	"	[illegible]	2
	31	10	"	[illegible]	2
	32	10	"	[illegible]	2
	4	11	"	[illegible]	2
	5	11	"	[illegible]	2
	6	11	"	[illegible]	2
	7	11	"	[illegible]	2
	8	11	"	[illegible]	2
	9	11	"	[illegible]	2
	10	11	"	[illegible]	2
	11	11	"	[illegible]	2
	33	11	"	[illegible]	2
	34	11	"	[illegible]	2
	35	11	"	[illegible]	2
	36	11	"	[illegible]	2
	6	14	"	[illegible]	2
	7	14	"	[illegible]	2
	8	14	"	[illegible]	2
	9	14	"	[illegible]	2
	38	14	"	[illegible]	2
	39	14	"	[illegible]	2
	40	14	"	[illegible]	2
	1	15	"	[illegible]	2
	2	15	"	[illegible]	2
	3	15	"	[illegible]	2
	4	15	"	[illegible]	2
	5	15	"	[illegible]	2
	6	15	"	[illegible]	2
	7	15	"	[illegible]	2
	8	15	"	[illegible]	2
	9	15	"	[illegible]	2
	22	15	"	[illegible]	2
	23	15	"	[illegible]	2
	24	15	"	[illegible]	2
	25	15	"	[illegible]	2
	26	15	"	[illegible]	2
	27	15	"	[illegible]	2
	28	15	"	[illegible]	2
	29	15	"	[illegible]	2
	30	15	"	[illegible]	2
	31	15	"	[illegible]	2
	32	15	"	[illegible]	2
	33	15	"	[illegible]	2
	34	15	"	[illegible]	2
	35	15	"	[illegible]	2
	36	15	"	[illegible]	2
	37	15	"	[illegible]	2
	38	15	"	[illegible]	2
	39	15	"	[illegible]	2
	40	15	"	[illegible]	2
	1	16	"	[illegible]	2
	2	16	"	[illegible]	2
	3	16	"	[illegible]	2
	4	16	"	[illegible]	2
	5	16	"	[illegible]	2
	6	16	"	[illegible]	2
	7	16	"	[illegible]	2
	8	16	"	[illegible]	2
	9	16	"	[illegible]	2
	10	16	"	[illegible]	2
	11	16	"	[illegible]	2
	12	16	"	[illegible]	2
	13	16	"	[illegible]	2
	14	16	"	[illegible]	2
	15	16	"	[illegible]	2
	16	16	"	[illegible]	2
	17	16	"	[illegible]	2
	18	16	"	[illegible]	2
	19	16	"	[illegible]	2
	20	16	"	[illegible]	2
	21	16	"	[illegible]	2
	22	16	"	[illegible]	2
	23	16	"	[illegible]	2
	24	16	"	[illegible]	2
	25	16	"	[illegible]	2
	26	16	"	[illegible]	2
	27	16	"	[illegible]	2
	28	16	"	[illegible]	2
	29	16	"	[illegible]	2
	30	16	"	[illegible]	2
	31	16	"	[illegible]	2
	32	16	"	[illegible]	2
	33	16	"	[illegible]	2
	1	17	"	[illegible]	2
	2	17	"	[illegible]	2
	3	17	"	[illegible]	2
	4	17	"	[illegible]	2